THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 170.] MAY 1, 1808. [4 of Vol. 25.

"As long as thofe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moft extenfively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thofe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO few are the accounts of travels which have as yet been translated from the eastern languages, that Monsieur Langlès, member of the National Institute, and Professor of Persian in Paris, was induced a few years to present the public with the following anecdotes of Abdulrizak's Embassy to India, during the years 845, 846, &c. of the hegira, or of Christ 1442, 1443, &c. The ingenious professor translated them from the *Matlaá Saádein*, or *Jemáa Bahrein*, a Persian Manuscript in the Bibliotheque Nationale (No. 106), and they were published in the second volume of his *Collection Portative de Voyages*. As I cannot find that they ever appeared in an English dress, I hope my translation of them from the French may prove acceptable to the readers of your widely diffused Magazine, and that "they will enjoy (to use M. Langlès's words,) the astonishment of our devout Mussulman, who found himself transported into distant countries, and in the midst of people to whom he was a stranger, and of whom, at that time, the Europeans possessed but very imperfect and uncertain information." Abdulrizak, was sent by Shah Rokh, one of the four sons of Timur (or Tamerlane); and the object of his embassy was to establish a political and commercial intercourse between Persia, Tartary, and Hindoostan, at a time when there were few Europeans who ventured to cast a glance on regions so remote. Our own early travellers are not free from the reproach of exaggeration and misrepresentation; and religious prejudices must be excused in our pious Mohammedan. The French translator conceived that this journey would amuse and please his countrymen. I trust mine will find the present version not uninteresting. Your's, &c.

London, September, 1807. J. C.

Travels from Persia to India, &c.

Chap. I.—ABDULRIZAK having received his instructions from Shah Rokh and provided every thing necessary for a long journey, set out from Herat on the 1st day of Ramazan, 845 (January, 1442) and taking the route of Kirman through Kouhistan, arrived at the capital of the former province on the 18th. This is a fine city and admirably situated; here he passed the festival of Bairam, and left it on the 5th of Shoual, (February) directing his course towards Hormuz. On the 15th of the same month, he arrived at the port of Hormuz, on the borders of the Persian gulph. As soon as the Emir Fukhreddin Touran Shah, prince of Hormuz, had been informed of his arrival, a vessel was sent to bring him into the city, where he was entertained at the expence of that sovereign to whom he paid his respects.

The town of Hormuz (also called Jeroun) is situated in the midst of the sea. On the face of the earth one cannot find such a city. Merchants from the seven climates of the world assemble there: from Egypt, Syria, Anatolia,* Irak Arabi (Chaldea and Mesopotamia), Persian Irak (or Parthia), Khorasan, Maweralnahar (or Transoxania), Turkestan, the States of the Deshtii Kipchak (or desert of Great Tartary), the country of the Kalmucks, and all parts of the East, China, Macheen (Tartary), and Khanbalik (or Pekin).

By sea, the merchants come there from Bengal, Ceylon, the towns of Zyrbad, of Tanassery,† of Sokotra,‡ Schernou, the Diveh islands,§ the different parts of Abyssinia, from Zanguebar, the ports of Setchangor, Kelber, the Guzerat, Cambaya, and the coasts of Arabia, as far as Aden and Jiddah,‖ whence they bring all kinds of precious merchandize: so that one finds at Hormuz every thing that can be imagined. The trade is carried on both in money and by exchange: and a duty (tenth) is paid on all manner of

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* In Persian Roum, which may also signify Europe.

† Called also Tannasserim; a great bay of the kingdom of Siam; the ancient Thinæ.

‡ The largest island at the entrance of the Red Sea.

§ Probably the Diu where the Portuguese established themselves in 1515.

‖ The nearest port to Mecca.

wares, except gold and silver. Here may be found men of all religions, even infidels who traffic in perfect liberty, and to whom justice is equally administered; on which account Hormuz has been entitled Dar-al iman, or the Habitation of Safety. The inhabitants possess all the affability and courtesy of those who dwell in Irak (Mesopotamia and Parthia) with all the acute penetration of Indians. Here Abdulrizak remained two whole months, or rather the governor detained him on different pretences until the monsoon proper, as they said, for his embarking; this is the first or the second, the third being the season when one may expect tempests and pirates.* Permitting him at last to depart, they furnished him with two vessels, one for himself and his attendants, the other for his horses who were fastened by the feet. As soon as they had set sail, Abdulrizak was exceedingly incommoded by the offensive smell of the vessel; and when they had sailed into the open sea, such a dreadful storm arose, that the mariners knew not how to steer their course. When the tempest had subsided, the merchants declared they would not any longer continue this voyage because the proper season or monsoon was past and their lives were endangered. After some other accidents, Abdulrizak landed at the port of Maskat, with the persons belonging to his suite. From Maskat he proceeded to Kuryat, where he proposed to remain awhile, and made his arrangements accordingly.

Chap. II.—Whilst Abdulrizak continued, against his will, at Kuryat,† on the sea coast, the new moon of Moharrem in the year 846, (May the 12th 1442) appeared and enlightened this habitation of uneasiness. It was still the vernal equinox, yet so intense was the heat, that marrow boiled within the bones, pearls in their shells, and the blades of swords dissolved like wax within the scabbards! This place was rendered so unhealthy by the excessive heat, that the ambassador, his elder brother, and all his attendants were affected with illness. After suffering from sickness during the space of four months, they were informed that the air was better in a neighbouring quarter, named Kalhat,* and that the water there was excellent. He had been, however, reduced by ill health to such a state of weakness, that he could not be conveyed thither in any other manner than by sea; but on arriving there, his fever so increased, that he passed the night in dreadful pain. At last, when the monsoon proper for his departure arrived, it was found necessary to carry him on board the ship which was to bear him to Hindoostan. The passage was so favourable, that he landed in eighteen days at Kalikut, in good health, to which he had been restored by the coolness of the sea air and the change of climate.

Chap. III.—Kalikut† is a secure seaport, and as much frequented as Hormuz by merchants from various quarters of the world, who bring thither the commodities of Zyrbad, Abyssinia, Zanquebar, and often of Mecca, and other parts of Hejaz,‡ with perfect liberty of staying there, or going away whenever they think proper. It is, however, a city of infidels, and, consequently, to be considered as the country of an enemy; but a great many true believers (Musulmans) reside at Kalikut. They have two mosques in which they perform their devotions publicly. They have also a cadi, or magistrate, to administer justice amongst them, and two imams, or chaplains. So great is the public confidence and security in this port, and so well observed are the decrees of justice, that the articles of merchandize, after having been landed, remain exposed in the market places without any danger, and, when sold, pay only

* An ingenious English navigator, Captain Forrest, reckons in like manner, three monsoons in these latitudes.

† This is but a simple station or halting place (*Manzil-i-Kuryat*); yet it is marked in the first part of the map of Asia, by Danville.

* Kalhat a promontory of Arabia, on the coast of Oman near Mascat.

† Kalikut, the capital of Malabar. According to Khalfa, a Turkish geographer, this is a city of great extent, but the houses are low. The King of Malabar is called *Samury*, which signifies the Great Prince. This city has suffered considerably from the wars of the inhabitants with the Portuguese. Here are many idolaters who adore the devil under a most hideous form; but the object of their worship is to prevail on him to offer them no injury. From this place is brought tin, camphor, and Indian canes. This city was formerly called Simila. There are many tanks, or ponds, in which the people bathe. The country produces all sorts of spices, and abounds in silk and copper. To this account we may add that it was the first port of India which the Portuguese reached under Vasco de Gama, May 18, 1499, fifty-five years after Abdulrizak had left it.

‡ Hejaz, a province of Arabia Felix, of which Mecca is the capital.

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a fortieth as the duty. It is the custom at the other ports on the same coast, that when, constrained by the divine omnipotence, a vessel destined for one harbour is driven into another, the cargo is seized and confiscated; but this is not the usage at Kalikut. All vessels which arrive there are well received, from whence soever they may have come; they depart whenever they please, and dispose of their merchandize on paying the mere custom-house duties, and nothing more.

Abdulrizak beheld, on landing, a race of people so strange, that the most fanciful imagination could not conceive the like; he had never believed that there existed in this world beings rather resembling devils than men. They were all black and naked, or wore only, tied round their middle, a piece of linen descending to the knees. They held in one hand an Indian javelin, brilliant as a drop of water, and in the other a buckler made of the skin of oxen; the king and the meanest of his subjects observe the same simplicity of appearance. The Musulmans, however, are clothed in long dresses, after the Arabian fashion, and their manners are courteous and civil. As Abdulrizak appeared amongst them in quality of ambassador to the King of Kalikut, he was received at his landing both by Musulmans and Infidels, and conducted to a lodging provided for him by the Monarch, and three days afterwards he had an audience.

Shah Rokh sent to the King of Kalikut a horse with his harness, some delicious perfumes, and a cap of ceremony, because his ambassadors returning from Bengal with the ambassadors of this kingdom, had stopped at Kallikut; from which circumstance, the Sovereign of this country had become acquainted with the power and magnificence of Shah Rokh.

Abdulrizak was then conducted to an audience of the King of Kalikut, and he beheld a man naked, according to the Indian custom. He was called *Ka-Samory*, which signifies *Padishah*, in Persian, or King.

When the King dies, he is succeeded by the son of his sister, and his throne is not possessed either by his sons, his brothers, or any other relations.

These Infidels are divided into many sects, or casts: brahmans, religious persons called Joquis, or Yogis, and others. Although polytheists and idolators to the utmost degree, they vary amongst themselves in certain customs. There is one sect which allows several husbands to one woman; they support her in common, and go to visit her by night or by day, every one at his fixed hour, so that whilst one is engaged with her, another cannot be admitted. The Samory, or King, is of this sect. He had two or three thousand Indians about him, and the apartment was adorned with paintings. When Abdulrizak went to receive audience, some Mohammedans of distinction, who sat near the ambassador, read and translated the letter of credence which Shah Rokh addressed to the King, and presented the harnessed horse, the pelisse, the cap of ceremony, and the gold-embroidered stuff. The Samory did not accept these presents with suitable acknowledgements, and the ambassador retired very much dissatisfied with his reception. In the mean while, those of his attendants whom the Prince of Hormuz had embarked in a different vessel arrived, after having fallen into the hands of pirates, who robbed them of every thing but life.

Abdulrizak remained at Kalikut from the beginning of October (1442) till April 1443. This long stay occasioned him many troubles, and he suffered considerable distress. One night Shah Rokh appeared to him in a dream, moving along in all imperial pomp: the Prince, approaching his slave, laid his hand upon his face, and said, "Be not disquieted." In the morning, having performed his devotions, he recollected his dream, and was filled with joy. Although he had not belief in dreams, he flattered himself with hopes that this might be ominous of good to him; and it so happened, that whilst he was relating what he had seen in his sleep to some friends, the news arrived that a messenger from the King of Bisnagor*, one of the most powerful Sovereigns of India, had brought a letter to the King of Kalikut, by which he begged that the ambassador of Shak Rokh might be sent immediately to his court. Although the King of Kalicut is, in fact, not dependant on the King of Bisnagor, yet he dreads him as possessing power infinitely superior. Abdulrizak, therefore, was permitted to set out for Bisnagor, the Sovereign of which, it is said, has in his dominions six hundred ports equal to Kalikut, and that his territories extend

* Bidjangor was founded in the year of our æra 1344, by Belaldeo, King of the Carnatic. Cesar Frederick, a celebrated Italian traveller, who visited India in 1567, describes the extent and opulence of this city, and places it at eight days journey from Goa.

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towards the interior from two to three month's journey, and abound in beautiful cities; whilst the Sovereign of Kalicut possesses but a few places along the coast, as far as the Cape, situated opposite the island of Senerib, or Ceylon. All this country is, in general, called Malabar.

Different cargoes of merchandize are sent from Kalikut to Mecca, especially pepper. The inhabitants are bold and enterprizing at sea; for which reason their vessels are not attacked by the pirates. All kinds of commodities may be found in their ports. The killing of a cow, and the eating of its flesh, are considered by them as most heinous crimes, and death is the punishment attending the perpetration of them. In such veneration do they hold the cow, that they besmear their foreheads with the dung of that animal. The curse of God light upon such infidels!

Abdulrizak having embarked at Kalikut, passed by Bendaneh*, a port situated at the entrance into Malabar, and arrived at Menelgur†, the first maritime place belonging to the King of Bisnagor. There he remained two or three days. As he thence proceeded by land, he perceived at the distance of three farsangs (about twelve miles) from Menelgur, an idol temple, such as no other region of the world exhibits. It is an equilateral square, of about ten cubits each side, and five in height, worked in porcelain and cast metal. There are four ledges, or sofas, on which is placed an idol of the human figure and size, made of solid gold, with eyes formed of two rubies, so admirably contrived that the image appears to look at, and to see objects.

Continuing his journey, he passed, every second day, through a large town well inhabited, until he came to a mountain, the foot of which would cast a shade on the disk of the sun. The lower part of this mountain was so thickly planted with great trees, and thorny bushes so considerable, that the obscurity they caused could not be illuminated by the brightest sun-beams. Having passed this forest, Abdulrizak arrived at a place called Beglour, the houses of which resembled palaces, and the lovely females were like the Houris of Paradise. Amongst the public buildings, there is an idol-temple, so lofty that it is seen at a distance of many farsangs.

Of this temple it is not possible to give an exact or adequate description. However, a few words must be said on the subject. There is in the midst of the village an even spot, of about ten jeribs*, like the delightful garden of Irem†, covered with the most fragrant roses, and a thousand other flowers, and surrounded with an enclosure of stone. In the centre of this space is a raised terrace, about the height of a man, and faced with stones so admirably joined together, that they seem to form but one solid mass. In the middle of this terrace is a magnificent dome of blue stones, highly polished, and so lofty as to reach the stars. The dome is adorned with three rows of pictures, and the whole edifice, from the base to the summit, is filled with bass-reliefs and idols. The temple itself is thirty cubits in length, twenty in breadth, and about fifty in height. Besides this, which is the principal, there are many lesser temples of different sizes, painted and filled with images. Every morning and evening superstitious ceremonies are performed in these places, followed by games, concerts of musical instruments, dances, singing, and various sports; and the inhabitants of the village support themselves on the presents which are brought by the people of the most distant towns, as gifts on the accomplishing of those vows which they had made.

After remaining two or three days in this place, Abdulrizak continued his journey, and arrived at the city of Bisnagor the last day of the month Zul Hadjah (April 30, 1443). The King had sent persons to meet him, and he was conducted to a very agreeable and commodious dwelling.

Chap. IV.—Abdulrizak found the city of Bisnagor to be a place of considerable extent, well built, and containing a numerous population. It is the capital of a great kingdom, extending from the island of Ceylon as far as Kalberkah‡, and from Bengal to the coast of Malabar, a space of above a thousand farsangs.

* M. Langlès supposes this a mistake of the transcriber for Cananor.

† Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, where the Portuguese had once a factory.

* Jerib, a measure of land containing 3,600 guz, or cubits, each, according to the Ayeen Akbery, of forty one fingers.

† Irem, a fabulous garden, resembling Paradise.

‡ Or Kalberga, as described by Mr. Orme, a fort dependant on Viziapour, situated in a plain, and surrounded with good ditches The Hindoos had once here a fine temple, which the Musulmans destroyed.

All the country is very thickly inhabited, and it is reckoned to comprize six hundred good harbours. The King possesses above a thousand immense elephants, equal in strength to giants, and in size to mountains. He has also eleven hundred thousand soldiers. He is the most powerful Sovereign in Hindoostan. The title of Rai (or Rajah) signifies, among the Indians, a King, as Padishah, in Persian. The Brahmins, however, are above him in every thing; and one may judge of Kings and Brahmins by the stories in that book entitled, "Kolelah Dimnah," and which has been translated into Persian*. We find in that work a conversation between a Brahmin and a King; and the Brahmins of this time preserve the same character and principles as those of former ages.

The inhabitants of Bisnagor are blacks; their city is described as superior to any thing seen elsewhere. It is surrounded with a seven-fold wall, and as many castles. Before the first enclosure, there is an esplanade fifty cubits wide, all of great stones, the height of a man, and sunk half way into the ground, for the purpose of preventing the approach of cavalry to the walls. From the northern gate of the first castle, and of the first enclosure, to the other gate facing the south, is reckoned a distance of two farsangs (nearly eight miles), and as much from the eastern to the western gate. Within the first, second, and third enclosures, there are cultivated lands and gardens interspersed amongst the houses: but from the third to the seventh inclosure, the whole space is filled with dwelling-houses, shops, and markets. The King's palace is surrounded by four great bazars, or covered market-places. On the north side is the mansion of Saturn, the royal palace. Near each market-place is a covered dungeon, very lofty, with a gallery all round. The highest is the King's dungeon. These market-places are very long, of great width, and have shops on both sides. One particularly remarks the flower-merchants in those places. So fond are the inhabitants of flowers, that they seem as necessary to them as food. The shops of the different merchants are placed one adjoining another, each following his own trade or profession. The jewellers publicly expose to sale pearls, rubies, diamonds, and emeralds. Several streams of water pass through the royal palace, and flow along in canals lined with stone. On the right of the King's apartment is a vast hall, supported by forty columns, wherein the council is held; in the front is a raised bench, or seat, higher than a man, on which the secretaries take their places. It is called, accordingly, the secretary's office. They have two modes of writing, first, on the leaves of the *Jeuz hindy* (Indian nut, or nutmeg). These leaves are two cubits in length, and two fingers broad. On these they write with a steel pen, not using any ink or colours. Writing of this kind does not last very long. The other manner of writing in use amongst them is with a stone, cut like a pen, on leaves previously blackened. In writing with this kind of pen, a white impression is left on a black ground; and this is the most admired kind of writing. In the middle of the hall of forty columns is the seat where the grand-master of the palace administers justice, and from his decisions there is not any appeal. Below him, in front, are placed the *chopdars* (macebearers, or officers carrying wands). Those who come for justice, advance between the two rows of those officers, kiss the ground, and having risen, explain the nature of their suit. The grand-master of the palace pronounces judgment according to the laws and usages of the state, and none dares to murmur at his sentence. The sitting being over, several parasols of different colours are brought to him; the trumpet sounds, and all present compliment and applaud this great man, whilst he goes to wait upon the King. Before one can reach the royal apartment, it is necessary to pass through seven doors, each guarded by a porter; the minister stops awhile at each door, arrives at the seventh, and enters alone. Having conversed with his Sovereign on the affairs of state, he retires to his own apartment, situated behind that of the King. On the left of the palace is the mint. There are three kinds of gold, more or less refined, in the kingdom of Bisnagor. The first is called *rehneh*. In this is one *miscal** of alloy to about two dinars of pure gold. The second is called *bertab*; about half the proportions

* These are the fables attributed to Pilpay, Lokman, Æsop, &c well known in every language. The original work in Sanscrit is called Hitopades, by *Vishnou-Sarma*, a Brahmin of great antiquity.

* Miscal is both a weight and the name of a coin, the value of which is not certain. It is generally reckoned at a drachm and a half.

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of the former. The third is the *fenem**, about the tenth of the first-mentioned.

That which produces most profit to the treasury is the *fenem*. There is also a metal composed of gold and silver, which is but a sixth of the fenem, and it is called *nak*. This, too, is very profitable. Lastly, there is another called *jettal*†. From each province the quantity of gold imposed as a tribute is brought every year to the mint or treasury. The pay of officers and soldiers is distributed every four months, and no one receives orders or assignments on the provincial revenues. The King's treasury consists of several chambers, like reservoirs, filled with ingots of gold. The riches of this kingdom are inconceivably great. Persons of the lowest, as of the highest rank, even the meanest artisans, wear jewels and golden ornaments at their ears, on the neck, arms, wrists, and fingers.

The stables for the elephants are near the council-room, and the King has many others in different parts of his empire; but the largest elephants are kept in the palace. Those which breed are lodged in the first and second enclosure of the city, between the north and the west: there they bring forth their young. The King has a white elephant of extraordinary size, which is brought before him every morning, as he considers the sight of this animal to be fortunate, and ominous of good. The elephants are fed twice every day. When one of them dies, the others attack the keeper, and the king himself is very angry. Each has a separate stable, the walls of which are uncommonly strong; they are fastened by chains round the middle of the body and the side, to the great beams in the cieling, and their feet also are tied.

Elephants are taken in the forests by means of a deep pit dug in the earth, and covered in such a manner as not to be perceptible; this is in the way by which the elephant comes to drink at the river. When one falls into the pit, no person approaches him for two or three days, at the expiration of this time, a single man appears, and gives the elephant several blows with a stick: another man then comes, drives away the former, and seeming to become the friend and defender of the animal, breaks the sticks before him and offers him food; this process is repeated by the two men until the elephant conceives a grateful attachment to the second, who gradually approaches, caresses him, and furnishes him with such food as will most gratify and please him; at last the man contrives to pass a chain over him, and leads him to the river, where he suffers him to drink.

They relate a story of an elephant taken in this manner, who had escaped and returned to the forests; but whenever he went to drink, he carried in his trunk the branch of a tree, with which he sounded the path as he proceeded, to avoid falling into any pit that might have been dug to ensnare him; so that it was found impossible to catch him in the usual way. The king, being very desirous of having him re-taken, by any method, one of the most courageous and active of the huntsmen placed himself in a tree near which the elephant passed in going to the river. At the moment of his coming under the tree, the man leaped upon his back, and seized the chain with which he had been fastened, and which he had carried off when he escaped. The elephant made various efforts to preserve his liberty, he turned from one side to the other, he defended himself with his trunk, flung himself on the ground, but the active huntsman skipped from side to side, without relinquishing the chain, and struck the elephant on the head several times with a stick, until he suffered himself to be led before the king, who rewarded the man's services as they deserved.

The kings of India take much pleasure in the hunting of elephants, and pass whole months in that amusement among the woods and plains; they are well satisfied, and even consider it as great success, if they take a few. Criminals are thrown under the feet of elephants, who, having tossed them in the air with their trunks, finish their misery by trampling them to death, or tearing them in pieces with their teeth.* There are merchants who export elephants from the Island of Ceylon, and sell them in different countries.

We return to the description of Bisnagor. The governor's habitation is situated near the mint. Under the command of this magistrate are twelve thousand men, who form the city-guard; they

* See the Voyages de Sonnerat, tom. 1. p. 146, 2nd edition.

† It is difficult to ascertain the exact particulars of these matters, as they have, no doubt, been considerably altered since the Musulman conquest of India.

* See Thevenot (the nephew), Le Bruyn's Travels, &c.

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receive twelve thousand *fenems* every day from the income of taverns and other places of debauchery; it is impossible to describe the place allotted for those buildings, or the beauty of those enchanting creatures who are found in them: we shall only say that they are situated behind the mint and resemble a *bazar*, or market-place, of above three hundred cubits long, and more than twenty broad. On the right and left are two ranges of apartments, with alcoves and raised seats on the front, formed of handsome stone work. On the walls are painted lions, tigers, leopards, and other animals; so admirably executed that one would imagine them to be alive. After the morning prayer, young courtezans in the bloom of beauty seat themselves before the doors of those apartments, which are kept in a state of considerable neatness. All those females are richly decorated with jewels and pearls of great size; they receive all who come to see them, and even invite those who pass by in the most pleasing and engaging manner. The master of the apartments is responsible for the property of any person, who may be induced to comply with the invitations of those frail beauties.

There are many similar places devoted to the purposes of debauchery, within each of the seven inclosures; and the revenue derived from them, serves, as before mentioned, to maintain the twelve thousand men who guard the city. When any article is lost, those guards are obliged either to produce the thief, the thing stolen, or to pay its value. Some of Abdulrizak's people had purchased a few slaves, and these took an opportunity of running away. The Derougha, (or chief officer of police) on proper representation of the circumstance, ordered the guards of that quarter, in which the ambassador resided, to seek the fugitives and restore them to their masters, or to pay the full value of them. Such was the city of Bisnagor, and the greatness and power of its sovereign, when the Persian ambassador arrived there.

The habitation assigned to him was handsome and convenient, and there he soon recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The first day that he passed through this great city was the first also of *Moharrem* (May 1, 1443.) On the evening of the next day, some officers came to conduct him to the royal presence, and he offered to his majesty five valuable horses, two pieces of damask and of satin. The king was seated in state and ceremony, surrounded by a numerous crowd of courtiers, in the hall of forty columns; he was clothed in a robe of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with pearls, and he wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds so brilliant and precious, that the most experienced jeweller could not estimate their value. This sovereign was a young man, well formed, of a slender person and dark colour; the hair had only begun to shew itself on his cheeks. Abdulrizak, having been introduced and presented, saluted him with profound respect, and the king, desiring him to sit down beside him, received the letter which he had brought from Shah Rokh. "We are delighted," said he, "that so powerful a monarch has done us the honour of sending an ambassador."

As Abdulrizak's dress was very inconvenient, and himself much incommoded by the excessive heat, the king, willing to relieve his distress, presented him a Chinese fan, which he had held in his own hand: then two handfuls of betel were served to him in a dish; and a parcel containing five hundred fenems and camphor, in grains, to the amount of twenty miscals. After this he was permitted to retire.

The allowance from the king, for the daily consumption of Abdulrizak's household, consisted of two sheep, four pair of fowls, five *maunds** of rice, a *maund* of oil, as much of sugar, and two *dirhems* of gold. The king sent for him twice every week, and took pleasure in inquiring about the actions of Shah Rokh; each time he presented the ambassador with a quantity of fenems, a handful of betel, and some camphor. On one occasion he said to him, "Your kings make feasts for foreign envoys, but as such a custom is contrary to our laws, we offer these presents instead of a feast, which we could not partake of with them." The betel is a leaf resembling that of the orange tree, but a little longer. It is much used throughout all India, in some parts of Arabia, and in the kingdom of Hormuz. They use it in the following manner: having in the mouth a little pepper, previously bruised, they take a bit of lime, about the size of a grain of Indian millet; this they moisten with a leaf of betel, and having formed a kind of pill, they take it into their mouth, having sometimes as many

* The *maund* is different in Persia and in India; the *bazar-maund*, or *market-maund*, is about seven pounds and a half French.

as four leaves, which they chew all at once, adding camphor, and from time to time discharging red saliva. Betel inflames the countenance, and intoxicates like wine; it satisfies those who are hungry, and gives fresh appetite to those already satisfied; it makes the mouth look red, is good for the teeth; invigorates and disposes to amorous enjoyments. The king keeps in his palace a great number of women; according to some reports, seven hundred. The children which they produce, remain in the palace only till the age of ten years. Each woman has apartments to herself, and every other accommodation. It is an established custom throughout the empire, that the parents should present to the sovereign their daughters, if beautiful, and if the damsels consent. None but the king can have access to them, from the moment they enter his palace; and their being thus admitted into the number of his wives, is considered as a very great honour.

Chap. V.—The idolatrous inhabitants of Hindoostan display their power and magnificence in a grand annual ceremony, or festival, called *Mahanady*.* The governors and chief officers of the empire, even those who reside at a distance of three or four months journey from the capital, are ordered to attend at court on this occasion. A thousand elephants are selected, of the greatest size and strength; these are decorated with the richest trappings, and carry on their backs towers open at top, containing musicians and dancers or tumblers. The trunks of those elephants, their ears, and the different parts of their bodies, are painted with vermilion, or other colours, forming the most strange and fantastick figures. When the generals, the governors, the other principal officers, and the most learned Brahmins were assembled, the festival commenced, and continued three days during the month of *redjeb*,† in the midst of a plain where they had erected scaffolds of three, four, and five stories high, adorned with painted sculptures from top to bottom; these represented men and beasts, birds, insects, and flies, executed with considerable neatness. The scaffolds were so contrived, as to turn round and present a different front from time to time; even the decorations of the windows were changed, and various kinds of trees appeared in them. Occupying the whole length of the place was a great building of nine stories, supported by forty pillars, and ornamented and furnished like the other structures. In the fifth stage or story of this edifice, was the king's throne; the ambassador's place was in the seventh; those friends whom he had brought with him were requested to withdraw, as it was desired that he should be alone: the space between the scaffolds and the building with forty pillars, was filled with musicians, vocal and instrumental, and actors; amongst the singers were many beautiful girls, blooming as spring, and gaily attired; their very appearance inflamed the hearts of all. Some of them were concealed behind a curtain; this being drawn at both sides, they began to dance, and exhibited such attitudes as delighted and enchanted the spectators. The elephants were then made to perform several astonishing tricks: one of the largest mounted on a beam which seemed scarcely thick enough to admit one of his feet; yet on this he placed them all four, and then beat time with his trunk to the music. Sometimes a beam was placed across an immense stake, ten cubits from the ground, and one end of this beam was lowered; the elephant mounted on it, when immediately the other extremity was pulled down by weights, counterpoising the elephant, who was thus balanced, in presence of the king. Sometimes lifted high in the air, and at other times touching the ground, the creature still kept time by the movements of his body, and of his trunk.* The festival continued during three following days, the performers were magnificently rewarded by the monarch, who bestowed on those most distinguished for their activity or skill, gold and rich dresses. At length, on the third day, when every one was about to retire, Abdulrizak was conducted before the throne, which he perceived to be of massy gold, and of prodigious size, and adorned with jewels of inestimable value. The workmanship was still more admirable. There is not any part of the world in which the artists use gold with so much ingenuity.

* Rather *Maha nandi*, "Great Joy," *Nandi*, in Sanscrit, signifies joy, and the goddess who presides over it. This festival is probably the *Dsuggah fyajah*, described by Mr. Holwell.

† Corresponding to September 1443.

* Those who may be inclined to doubt the veracity of our traveller on this subject, should consult Pliny's Natural History, lib. viii. Seneca, Epistle 85. Suetonius, Vopiscus, and Dion; also Busbequius and others.

Before

Before the throne was a cushion of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with three rows of pearls, besides a number scattered all over it. The king sat with his back leaning against the throne, and thus he was a spectator of the festival during the three days. After he had retired to his palace, he sent for the ambassador at the hour of evening prayer; he was introduced into an apartment of about ten cubits square; the cieling and the walls of this cabinet were covered with plates of gold, fastened with nails of the same metal; these plates of gold were as thick as the blade of a sword; there were four raised seats, and the king sat on a golden throne of great value and beautiful workmanship, facing the door. He then conversed with Abdulrizak, on the subject of Shah Rokh's person, the great lords of his court, his troops, the number of his cavalry, and the state of his principal cities, such as Samarcand, Herat, and Shiraz. To prove his esteem for the Persian Monarch, he said that he would send him several elephants, valuable stuffs, and other presents, by an ambassador of great wisdom and discretion, whom he had chosen for the purpose.

A favourite, who acted as interpreter, said to Abdulrizak, that Persia could not exhibit so beautiful or magnificent an apartment; the ambassador immediately replied, that they could easily make one in Persia, as rich and as handsome, but that it was not according to the custom of his country. This answer pleased the king, who dismissed Abdulrizak with a present of fenem, betel, and fruits from his table.

There happened to be at this time, some natives of Hormuz, resident at Bisnagor; they became extremely jealous of the friendship and respect, which the king expressed for the ambassador, and the connexion which he was engaged in establishing between the two courts: they endeavoured by all means to disconcert his projects, and even insinuated that Abdulrizak was not ambassador from Shah Rokh. This report reaching the ears of the Brahmins and ministers, caused him much uneasiness during the absence of King Dananyk, who was obliged to undertake an expedition against Kelborkah: but at his return, he made amends for the conduct of the Brahmins and ministers; he caused seven thousand fenems to be coined for Abdulrizak, at the mint, and then appointed an ambassador to Shah Rokh, two natives of Khorasan, established at Bisnagor, named Khojeh Masoud, and Khojeh Mohammed. These were charged with many valuable presents, and they were to be accompanied by Hhemayeddin, envoy from Fetah Khan, of the race of Firouz Shah of Delhi, who had brought a letter and some gifts.

At his audience of leave, the king said to Abdulrizak, "I have been assured, that the Persian monarch did not send you to us as his ambassador, otherwise you should have been treated with greater distinction; but if you come again with such an appointment from Shah Rokh, it cannot be doubted, you shall experience proofs of our munificence, suitable to our power and generosity." In the letter which he sent to Shah Rokh, he noticed the insinuations of the people of Hormuz, on the subject of Abdulrizak, and mentioned the presents of which he was the bearer.

Chap. VI.—The ambassador having made the necessary preparations for his journey, set out from Bisnagor on the 12th day of Shaban, (December 1443) in company with the other envoys, and travelled during eight days without halting. On the first of Ramazan (January 1444) he arrived on the coast of the sea of Oman, at the port of Kanor: there he formed an acquaintance with Emir Seid Ala Eddin, a native of Meshed, in Khorasan, who was an hundred and twenty years old, and for a long time was in the highest esteem, both amongst true believers and infidels; his decisions were considered by them as sentences pronounced in courts of law. Khojeh Masoud, one of the ambassador's from the king of Bisnagor, died during their stay at this port; whence, having passed there the fast of Ramazan, and the Bairam, Abdulrizak proceeded to Bender Manor, where he laid in a stock of sea-provisions for twenty persons, during forty days. Whilst waiting for the vessel, he consulted the book of Omens, or Presages, composed by the Imam Sadik, from texts of the Koran. The passage on which Abdulrizak opened, was the following verse—"Fear not: for thou shalt escape from the tyrannical people;" he was at once surprised and pleased; and entertained strong hopes of escaping the dangers of a sea voyage, and arriving prosperously at the end of his journey. Accordingly, he embarked on the 25th of Zulkadeh (February 1444). After some days, a storm assailed the vessel, which was often on the point of sinking; but by throwing overboard several articles of merchandize, and other things, they escaped the tem-

pest, and fair weather succeeding on the last day of the month Zulhadjeh, the crew discerned the mountains of Kalhat, where they arrived on the very day of the new moon of Moharrem, in the year of the Hejira 848 (of Christ 1444, April the twentieth.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM very happy to find that my hasty observations on comparatives have yielded any satisfaction to a person of Mr. Singleton's discrimination; and beg leave to mention to him, that a similar idea to that which he suggests, (p. 223) had struck me also, whilst writing, as applicable to *English* comparison. But it did not impress upon me the propriety of a similar deduction. In the rough sketch whence my remarks were copied, the following sentence now stands; "Indeed, English comparatives having no regular positive, *do not seem to admit a comparative construction with than.*" Recollecting, however, that *rather*, *other*, and, I believe, a few more, which have no regular positive, *are* used in comparison, that is, admit *than* after them, I suppressed this passage, notwithstanding my conviction of its being *generally* true. At the same time, it may be observed, that a regular technical comparison between two objects necessarily implies a positive, and compels us to infer, that such English words once had positives in common use, which are now become obsolete. Indeed, *rath* did exist; *other* always does refer to *one* mentioned before; *fore*, now used only in composition, or some similar word, may have been the positive of *former*. *Late*, though usually referred to *later*, belongs also to *latter*. *Eld* was once used, as the positive of *elder*; *up*, as in *upside*, *in* as in *inside*, likewise appear to have been adjectives of the positive degree or state. If such be the case, it may be asked, why, then according to the mode of resolving English comparison, do they not all admit the construction with *than*; why do we not, *ex. gr.* say either "upper *than*," or "upper *to*," in the sense of "higher than," or relatively, since their comparative or their relative construction must have been settled, even if a positive be essential to it, before their positives became obsolete as adjectives? No other rational answer can, I apprehend, be given, than such as may result from some *peculiarity in the signification* of these words*, or from the well known circumstance, the existence of anomalies in every language, coupled with the authority of usage. This is, perhaps, *cutting* the knot; but if it be not likely to be *untied*, it is the only resource. We find, in Latin, an anomaly even of the genitive after a comparative, and this, too, not the genitive of partition, but that of comparison; thus *Nec tamen sui molliorem provocaverat.* Apul. Met. ix. p. 306, for *se* or *quam ipse erat.*

My objections to considering certain Latin words as English comparatives, rested chiefly upon their usual import and signification, and upon the nature of English comparison, strictly and technically so called. To these, even were they comparative, the general mode which I suggested of resolving English comparison, could not, I apprehend, be applicable.

In regard to them, the same difference still exists between Mr. S. and myself. I did not certainly, speak decisively of these, although my own opinion respecting them was almost fixt; because I am well aware, that in discussing constructions connected with the subject of etymology, great caution is requisite; and, for the same reason, these additional remarks, and repetitions, are offered with the same diffidence, and with becoming deference to the ideas of Mr. Singleton. My opinion still is, that words when they are construed with *to*, and not with *than*,

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* I am inclined to think, that according to their use and signification, several of these have lost the designation of comparison, and have merged into positives. Thus, when we employ the *upper* and the *under* side, we do not commonly refer to two sides both *up*, and to two sides both *down*; of the former of which *one* is the *upper* or *higher*, and of the latter, one the *under or lower*: but to *one* side, which is *upper* or *above*, contradistinguished from *another*, which is *under* or *below*. Thus, also, *above* and *over*, although, in the external form of the latter, something comparative may be recognised, are, generally, employed as nearly synonymous, and as equally positive. The construction and import of those words, originally comparative adjectives, which we now name prepositions, are easily deducible from the principles of this paper. *After*, *under*, and *over* are adjectives; as such they cannot govern a case. Their construction appears to be "after [in regard *to*] him," &c. And thus used, their signification is positive just as much as "*behind* him," "*below* him," "*above* him," words which appear to be construed in the like manner.

or

or words which admit *to* only, have, then, neither the character nor the signification of comparatives, whatever their external form, or their termination, may be. He is inclined to think that such words as *superior* and *inferior* are not construed like English comparatives, because they have no positive; I, on the contrary, still think the reason is, that they are *not*, in sense, comparatives, but either positives, or words approaching nearer to the signification of these, than to that of comparatives. Besides, if such a word as *exterior*, (which, if I rightly recollect, Johnson interprets *external, outward* or the like) be a comparative, *external* would then be, if not precisely a regular, yet, at least, a suitable positive. And, if *exterior* be a comparative, what is *extreme* to be considered? A superlative? All are, in my apprehension, equally positives. Such words have neither the external form nor the intrinsic meaning of English comparatives and superlatives; and this appears to me the reason, that they have not the same construction.

"He is inferior to me," and the like, I conceive to be, strictly speaking, equivalent, not to "he is *lower than* I," or to "he is lower [in regard] *to* me," but to mean nothing more than "he is *low* [in regard] to me." "He thinks them *clowns to* him," in which the appellative is used for the attributive, denotes "He thinks them *clownish*, [in regard] to him;" but does not insinuate so plainly that *he* also may be *clownish*, as "He thinks them *more clownish than* he is," does. The vulgar commonly use our own adjectives in precisely the same way, when they say "He is rich *to* me," or, more generally, "He is rich *to* what I am." All such phraseologies imply, as I before stated, the existence of a *relative* state, but do not express direct, technical comparison. That when we hear the word *superior*, or *interior*, mentioned, we have an idea of two states related to each other, I have already intimated. But what are these two states? not a *high* state, and a *higher*, or an *inward* state and one *more inward*, as denoted, comparatively, by *high, higher*, or by *inward, more inward*; but two states contradistinguished from each other by words different *in kind*, a *superior* one, and an *inferior* one, or an *interior* one and an *exterior* one; that is, a *high* one and a *low* one, an *inward* one and an *outward* one. The *same* sense, as in *high, higher, inward, more inward*, is not the basis of their respective imports or bearings. They denote different states, by *different properties*, and not, according to the nature of technical comparison, by different degrees of the *same property*. They do not imply a modification of the same common term.

That when these words were first introduced into our language, they might have retained all their original comparative nature, I shall not dispute; that they may retain a portion of it even now, I have, I shall not say how justly, already conceded; and that, when a classical scholar sees them used in English, he is apt to associate with them the same ideas as belong to them originally, is sufficiently evident. While, however, this may be the case; and, although I may not feel myself to be at present *fully* prepared to contend for the strict propriety of *all* the following usages, I must add that I frequently find in the critical works of the learned, the expressions, "the *more* interior parts," "*less* inferior than," "*so* superior to," "*very* inferior to," phraseologies which appear to me utterly inconsistent with the nature of English comparatives, without the supposition of unwarrantable or very suspicious ellipses, and clearly decisive of the *usual, positive* acceptations of such adjectives. In prolonging this discussion, I am afraid that I trespass on the patience of your readers, and may be pronounced guilty of a waste of paper, considering the present dearth of this article; I shall, therefore, say no more, than that I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Crouch End, J. GRANT.
April 5, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, to inform your Correspondent G. A. p. 207, that I am credibly informed, that upwards of *seventy* post-horses were killed by overdriving, and beating, during the late contested election for Yorkshire, and that many of them had been driven from *eighty to an hundred miles in a day*; a circumstance which I should hardly have thought possible, and which I should not have believed, had I not had it from very good authority.

The insertion of this in your next, will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

London, S. R.
April 5, 1808.

HADDINGSTONHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Aberlady	222	224	410	465	128	106	875
Athelstaneford	216	236	394	503	161	71	897
Berwick, North	253	358	708	875	200	137	1,583
Bolton	58	61	117	135	30	11	252
Dirleton	237	243	517	598	1,074	39	1,115
Dunbar	696	1,036	1,736	2,215	335	602	3,951
Fala (Haddington Division)	26	26	60	60	26	2	120
Garvald	137	171	355	394	273	63	749
Gladsmuir	345	353	668	802	210	64	1,470
Haddington	688	973	1,874	2,175	402	376	4,049
Humbie	187	195	362	423	215	39	785
Innerwick	186	189	408	438	219	84	846
Morhame	52	53	137	117	45	18	254
Oldhamstocks (Haddington Division)	103	105	217	249	81	46	466
Ormiston	176	188	359	407	108	4	766
Pencaitland	228	234	440	485	153	113	925
Prestonkirk	296	330	723	748	290	126	1,471
Preston Pans	260	495	890	1,074	31	345	1,964
Salton	175	182	372	396	203	114	768
Spott	119	120	226	276	77	26	502
Stenton	146	160	270	350	178	42	620
Tranent	552	736	1,457	1,589	309	332	3,046
Whitekirk	204	204	456	469	120	69	925
Whittingham	130	132	285	373	82	39	658
Yester, alias Gifford	159	215	449	480	366	311	929
	5,851	7,219	13,890	16,096	5,346	3,224	29,986

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Arngosk (Kinross Division)	44	45	92	92	69	23	184
Cleish	154	155	286	339	48	71	625
Forgandenny (Kinross Division)	6	6	22	16	5	1	38
Fossaway, and Kinross Division of Tullibole	131	132	270	297	120	29	567
Kinross	379	560	1,001	1,123	109	398	2,124
Orwell	400	513	920	1,116	166	220	2,036
Portmoak	258	275	525	626	150	146	1,151
	1,372	1,686	3,116	3,609	667	888	6,725

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Alvie and Inch	247	236	489	569	128	29	1,058
Ardersier	241	260	479	562	38	115	1,041
Ardnamurchan	579	579	1,030	1,135	1,690	37	2,165
Barra	339	339	899	1,026	449	17	1,925
Baraccadale	369	369	819	1,046	1,817	48	1,865
Cromdale, Inverallen, and Abernethy (Inverness Division)	253	501	979	1,208	779	170	2,187
Croy .....Do.	256	256	489	550	292	56	1,039
Daviot and Dunlichty	324	324	842	976	439	65	1,818
Dores, Boleskine, and Abertarf	695	700	1,580	1,733	2,063	88	3,113
Durinish	414	414	1,519	1,808	1,569	109	3,327
Glenelg	528	528	1,358	1,476	2,795	39	2,834
Glenmoriston	135	135	306	383	182	11	689
Harris, 1st Division	348	351	890	1,042	1,847	85	1,932
.....2d Do.	204	204	490	574	1,040	24	1,064
Inverness, 1st Division	116	189	291	372	7	144	670
..... 2nd Do.	468	468	776	939	124	97	1,715
..... 3d Do.	216	229	486	580	101	29	1,066
..... 4th Do.	592	1,275	2,165	3,116	36	1,119	5,281
Kilmaillie (Inverness Division)	558	689	1,480	1,761	1,907	181	3,241
Kilmanivaig	497	500	1,177	1,364	975	66	2,541
Kilmorack, East Divsion	339	281	667	828	318	92	1,495
..... West Do.	180	139	408	463	185	53	871
Kilmuir	484	484	1,164	1,391	459	36	2,555
Kiltarlity	557	452	1,171	1,417	611	143	2,588
Kincardine	112	112	223	307	70	31	520
Kinguisie	382	382	578	728	970	58	1,306
Kirkhill	359	314	688	894	186	80	1,582
Laggan	276	283	609	724	185	18	1,333
Moy and Dalarossie (Inverness Division)	309	365	578	743	650	40	1,321
Petty	382	387	685	900	770	95	1,585
Portree	411	430	1,030	1,216	411	121	2,246
Rothiemurchus	91	96	214	251	34	68	465
Sleat	310	317	858	1,045	940	101	1,903
Small Isles (Isle of Eigg)	87	87	217	283	67	16	500
Snizort	412	412	991	1,153	330	55	2,144
Strath	333	335	827	921	1,563	38	1,748
Uist South, 1st Division	572	572	1,446	1,552	2,858	59	2,998
..... 2d Do.	309	309	784	813	1,507	53	1,597
Uist-North	698	689	1,450	1,560	2,699	102	3,010
Urquhart	402	402	869	1,075	927	85	1,914
	14,357	15,353	33,801	40,491	34,068	3,864	74,292

KINCARDINE-

KINCARDINESHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Arbuthnott	190	191	446	496	334	253	942
Banchory Devenick (Kincardine Division)	310	311	603	719	214	46	1,322
Do. Ternan	336	336	706	759	306	98	1,465
Benholme	353	391	595	817	283	749	1,412
Bervie	208	278	490	578	184	246	1,068
Drumoak (Kincardine Division)	46	46	82	108	—	—	190
Dunnottar	351	511	891	1,082	691	925	1,973
Durris	132	135	290	315	129	67	605
Edzell (Kincardine Division)	20	20	49	58	54	24	107
Fettercairn	423	434	828	966	427	372	1,794
Fetteressoe	757	864	1,684	2,003	2,018	852	3,687
Fordon	465	490	1,050	1,173	604	909	2,223
Garvock	91	93	223	245	153	17	468
Glenbervie	273	279	570	634	253	513	1,204
Ginneff and Catterline	190	193	444	493	156	96	937
Lawrencekirk	249	266	532	683	192	111	1,215
Maryculture	169	171	315	395	192	31	710
Marykirk	360	373	722	808	289	139	1,530
Nigg	246	256	497	646	374	73	1,143
St. Cyrus	355	375	744	878	798	308	1,622
Strachan	164	166	341	389	273	192	730
Gaol of Stonehaven	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	5,688	6,179	12,104	14,245	7,924	6,023	26,349

Stewartry of KIRCUDBRIGHT.

Anworth	103	136	298	339	102	70	637
Balmaclellan	120	128	265	289	86	29	554
Balmaghie	181	181	474	495	421	92	969
Borgue	160	166	374	446	503	117	820
Buittle	177	184	403	460	167	41	863
Carsphairn	92	93	236	260	25	14	496
Colvend	241	252	503	603	423	93	1,106
Crossmichael	219	219	512	572	254	53	1,084
Dalry	180	164	396	436	120	62	832
Girthon	251	370	822	905	180	364	1,727
Irongray	150	162	357	373	61	18	730
Kells	170	187	371	407	126	52	778
Kelton	351	424	926	979	178	166	1,905
Kirkbean	142	156	336	360	113	37	696
Kircudbright	365	529	1,042	1,338	556	285	2,380
Kirkguinzion	215	116	214	301	85	24	545
Kirkmabrick	281	281	558	654	120	70	1,212
Kirkpatrick, Durham	218	225	459	548	114	71	1,007
Lochrutton	112	117	235	279	139	28	514
Minnigaff	335	354	711	898	520	85	1,609
Newabbey	150	172	399	433	95	50	832
Parton	89	94	192	234	80	17	426
Rerrick	233	253	569	597	342	116	1,166
Terregles	104	108	232	278	175	46	510
Tongueland	131	141	304	332	129	48	636
Troquere	487	689	1,274	1,500	147	293	2,774
Twynholm	131	135	350	353	492	60	683
Urr	352	397	796	923	233	131	1,719
Kircudbright Gaol	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	5,600	6,433	13,619	15,592	5,856	2,532	29,211

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE method of sweeping chimneys by the use of machines, which you have several times noticed, is likely to become more general, I have reason to imagine, than it has yet been; several circumstances having occurred to favor it. One which I consider of importance is, that Mr. Smart, the inventor of a machine, has lately been employed by the Prince of Wales to sweep with it the chimneys of Carlton House, several of which his men have lately done, and have given great satisfaction, as to quantity of soot brought down, and cleanliness to the rooms. Another circumstance which may be mentioned is the death of a poor boy, who was killed by the cold, on the 12th of last month, the morning the great quantity of snow fell. He had, as is stated, been sent from Lambeth, at three o'clock in the morning, to Norwood, and in coming back, from fatigue and cold, could proceed no farther than Dulwich-lane: he was taken into the Half Moon, near that place, where he died.

Dulwich, Your's, &c.
March 11, 1808. A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. XI.

HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL.

ROUNCEVAL, says Peacham, (in his "Compleat Gentleman," ch. 10.) was the name of a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, where Rowland, nephew to Charlemagne, was slain in a battle against the Saracens. "The place, to this day, is called Rowland's Vallie, and was in times past a great pilgrimage; there being a chappel built over the tomb, and dedicated to our lady, called commonly, but corruptly, *Our Lady of Renceval.*"

The hospital, however, of this name by Charing Cross, received its appellation more immediately from the alien Priory of Rouncevall, or *de Rosida Valle*, in the diocese of Pampelon in Navarre, to which, among other estates, several tenements, in the upper part of the Strand had been given in the time of Henry the Third, by William Marshall Earl of Pembroke. The English hospital is said, by Leland, in his "Collectanea," to have been suppressed among the Alien Priories in the reign of Henry the Fifth; but it was restored either by Henry the Sixth, or Edward the Fourth, for a fraternity.

Among the parish accompts of St. Margaret, Westminster, 1494, is an entry of 4s. received of the brotherhood of "Rynsyvale," "for the *plow-gere*;" and another entry of 11s. under the year 1517. (See Tann. Not. Mon. Lel. Coll. vol. i. p. 113. Stow's Survey, B. i. p. 124, vi. p. 4. Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 443. Newe Rep. i. p. 693.)

ST. MARY ABCHURCH.

The present structure of St. Mary Abchurch, appears to have been erected in 1686. The interior was painted by Isaac Fuller, one of whose best works, the altar cloth at Wadham College, Oxford, is mentioned by Lord Orford. It is just brushed over for the lights and shades, and the colours melted in with a hot iron.

In early times, the advowson appears to have belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, whence it passed by exchange for other property, in 1455, to the College of St. Laurence Pountney, to which it was appropriated, about the 26th year of Henry the Sixth. (See Harl. MS. 744. f. 629.) After the suppression of religious houses, it became vested in the crown, and continued so till Archbishop Parker obtained the perpetuity of it for Benet College, Cambridge.

Among the rolls belonging to the Harleian Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum, is one which contains a variety of evidences between the 49th year of Edward the Third, and the 19th of Richard the Second, relating to two tenements which afterwards formed the principal support of a chantry founded here, at the altar of the Holy Trinity, by Simon de Winchecombe, for two priests. By his will it was endowed not only with 12l. a year issuing out of the two tenements here-mentioned in Candlewick-street, but with 8l. issuing from a tenement elsewhere. Stow mentions two other founders of a chantry here: viz. John Littleton and Thomas Hondon: probably about 1430. The chapel of this chantry was dedicated to St. Mary.

After the fire of London, the parishes of St. Laurence Pountney and St. Mary Abchurch were united.

GRUB-STREET.

The fletchers, bowyers, bowstring makers, and of every thing relating to archery, inhabited in old times Grub-street, the last street, in this part of the town, in being about the time of Aggas's Map of London; all beyond, as far as Bishopsgate Without, were gardens, fields, or morass. (Pennant, p. 262.) Grub-street, however, had been very long built

built, as its existence, by the same name, is identified in charters as far back as the fifth year of Edward the Second. At a later period it seems to have been the residence of needy authors.

MARK-LANE.

"Blanch Apleton, says Stow, (edit. 1633, p. 160), was a manor belonging to Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamelake, knight, 7 Ric. II. at the north-east corner of *Mart*-lane, so called of a privilege some time enjoyed to keep a mart long since discontinued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remaineth for memory, but in the name of *Mart*-lane, and that not uncorruptly termed *Mark*-lane. I read that (3 Edw. IV.) all basket-makers, wyer-drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have sheep on the mannour of Blanch Apleton, and not elsewhere within this cittie or suburbs thereof." Dugdale, however, who carries the history of Blanch Apleton somewhat higher, states that William de Ros, the ancestor of Sir Thomas, in the 16th year of Edward the First, had only a moiety of the manor, which came to him by his wife on the death of John de Vaux; the other moiety going to William de Nerford, whose wife Petronilla was likewise a co-heiress. (See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 526—527.)

TRINITY CHAPEL.

A short account of Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate-street, was collected from the evidences and records not seen by Stowe, in a half-sheet, folio, by the Rev. Robert Orme, M.A. minister of a nonjuring congregation who met there, and entitled, "An Account of the Foundation of Trinity Hall, now the place where the most antient Court of Inquest is kept, for the Ward of Aldersgate; humbly presented to the Worshipful Sir Daniel Wray, knt. foreman, and the rest of the gentlemen of the aforesaid court, for the year 1709."

It seems to have been the "Common Hall of the gild of the Holie Trinity," founded in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate; to which belonged eight messuages, all below Trinity Hall. It was founded 51 Edw. III. refounded by Dame Joan Astley (sometime King Henry VI's nurse), Richard Cawood and Thomas Smith, for a master and two custodes, brethren and sisters, val. 30*£* per ann. granted 2 Ed. VI. to William Harris, alias Somers. (Strype's Surv. B. iii. p. 112.) He says in the windows were arms of *Cavendish* [Cawood], Smith, Agard, Gatton, William Purchase Mayor, &c. (See Gough's Brit. Top. vol. i. p. 611.

OXFORD-STREET.

At the upper part of Oxford-street stood anciently the church of Tybourne, mentioned as early as 1291. In the year 1400, Braybrooke, Bishop of London, granted a licence to remove the old church, which stood in a lonely place near the highway, (on or near the site of the present Court-house, at the corner of Stratford-place) subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of stones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the mean time be used. The old church-yard was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to inclose another adjoyning to the new church. (Lysons's Env. of Lond. vol. iii. p. 248.) On the spot Mr. Lysons alludes to, a great quantity of bones were a few years ago dug up. (See Maitland's Hist. of Lond. p. 778.)

REMAINS OF LONDON-WALL, BY LUDGATE.

This part of London Wall is not the very antient part. In 1274, we are told, the wall went strait south from Ludgate down to the river Thames; but for building the Black Friers Church, the said wall was by commandment taken down, and a new wall was there made strait west from Ludgate to Fleet Bridge; and then by the water of Fleet to the river Thames. (See Strype's Stow. vol. i. B. ii. c. xi.)

LONG ACRE.

At the upper end of this street, stood formerly *the Duke's Bagnio*, erected in the reign of Charles the Second; an account of the mineral bath, and use of which, was published in duodecimo, by Dr. Haworth, in 1683. This bagnio was erected on the ground called Salisbury stables, by Sir William Jennings, bart. according to his patent for making public bagnios and baths for sweating, rubbing, and washing. The price of bathing was then 2s. 6d. or less to those who bathed two or three times a week. The women had separate days.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO disease has, for several years, been more prevalent than the various degrees of inflammation of the eyes, and it has generally been so obstinate as to baffle medical aid.

The causes may be referred to the easterly winds which have blown for eight

eight or nine weeks without interruption, and which by drying up, as it were, the greater part of the secretions of the eye, have those which remained in a state of concentration, and inflammation has been the necessary consequence of defect of humour, or of increased pungency.

The same effect produces the same disease in England and in Africa.

The remedy is so *plain* and so *obvious*, that it is not to be wondered it has escaped the detection of professional enquiries and philosophical investigation. Professional men and Philosophers generally think so *deeply* that what is simple and natural is unworthy of their consideration! They search into the centre of a mill-stone for that which less sapient investigators readily discover on the surface!

Restore the quantity of the secretions, and the disease occasioned by the defect of them vanishes as matter of course.

How is this to be done?—The Oculists seek to effect it by injecting a quantity of various preparations with a syringe, to the certain torment, but seldom to the relief, of the patient!

What says Nature?

If Nature were to apply the remedy, she would afford it as soon as the wind changed from its drying quarter, by the consequent impregnation of the atmosphere, with aqueous particles. The artificial means then are indicated, and steam will plainly effect that which nature would by an atmosphere filled with vapour.

The remedy, therefore, for eyes in a state of irritation from defect of humours; for eyes becoming inflamed; and for those already in a state of disease and inflammation is STEAM!—the SIMPLE STEAM OF WARM WATER!

The Eyes kept open over a vessel filled with hot Water, will imbibe a plentiful portion of the subtle yet simple aqueous particles, which will supply the place of the natural secretions when they are defective, and dilute those which have become acrid from concentration. Two or three applications will give relief, and half a dozen will generally effect a cure.

London. Your's, &c.
March 25, 1808. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *eldest* sons of Peers, by *courtesy*, use their father's supporters, but *no others*; unless their *ancestors, previous to the family's elevation to the peerage*, were entitled to them. By way of illustration I shall mention a few peers, whose ancestors did, and *all* whose *lineal male* descendants may, use supporters, though *not* peers themselves:

Percival, E. of Egmont.
Sherard, E. of Harborough
Wodehouse, Lord Wodehouse.

Many ancient private families, no part of which ever enjoyed the honour of the peerage, are, in their *different* branches, intitled to supporters, as, Houghton, Deering, Folyambe, Chudleigh, Popham, Lutterel, &c. &c.

In Scotland, supporters are more common in private families than in England, but they are confined to the heads of the clan.

The Lord Lyon, in Scotland, has the power to grant supporters: our heralds cannot, but by special command from the king. Your's

April 4, 1808. N. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANSWERS *from* SHROPSHIRE *to* QUESTIONS *proposed by the* COMMISSIONERS *of* NAVAL REVISION, *respecting the* STATE *of* OAK TIMBER.

Question I. — HAS the quantity of large oak timber in general, fit for the use of the navy, increased or decreased within the last fifteen years, in that part of the kingdom with which you are acquainted; has the quantity of ground, planted with oak timber, been greater or less than the quantity cleared by grubbing up underwood, or selling timber, and where have any considerable plantations of oak timber been made?

Answer I. — The quantity of oak timber fit for the navy and other uses, has greatly decreased in the last fifteen years.

The plantations of oak, either by sowing the acorns, or setting out young plants, is considerably less than the large tracts of underwood and timber that have been grubbed up, and the land brought into cultivation. The late Reverend John Robert Lloyd, of Aston, obtained the honour of a gold medal for a plantation of oaks, &c. but I do not know how it has succeeded.

Q. II.—Has the general consumption of oak timber for building, or other uses in the country, increased or diminished within the last fifteen years, and to what purposes has such timber been generally applied?

A. II.—The general consumption of oak timber for building, may not have exceeded the former period of fifteen years, as deal has been in some measure (especially in towns) substituted for it; but the demand has been great for the use of navigations, steam-engines, iron-works, lead-mines, collieries, &c.

R r Q. III.

Q. III.—Has the price of oak timber for carpenters' or country uses increased within the last fifteen years, and in what proportion?

A. III.—Increased in home consumption from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings and six-pence, or three shillings per foot the average, or better.

Q. IV.—Have the plantations which have been made within the last fifteen years been chiefly of oak, or of the kinds of trees not fit for shipbuilding, and to what cause do you impute the circumstance of one description of timber having been preferred to another, in making plantations?

A. IV.—The quantity of acorns sown, or oak-plants put out, have been very inconsiderable; the different kinds of firs and larches have been more used; they are of quicker growth, and come much sooner to profit, and are thought (though a perversion of true taste) more ornamental. Oaks make little shew in less than thirty years, by which time the former will be fit for many purposes in building. I have used them at that age for every common purpose of building. From that period, they grow not so rapidly, but the quality improves. After thirty years' growth, the oak begins to thrive rapidly; and give it proper room, it will continue to do so, till it arrives at its great age of one hundred years, and often for a much greater length of time.

Q. V.—When plantations have been made of trees of different descriptions, including oak, has the proportion of oak in general been such, where the soil was fit for the growth of oak, as, when the other trees have been thinned, the oak trees remaining will be sufficient to cover the ground, and is it the practice to thin out the plantations by taking the other trees and leaving the oak?

A. V.—It has been common to make mixed plantations of fir, beech, ash, sycamore, and oak, and it is proper to keep the young oaks warm and sheltered; as their tendency is to spread horizontally, they should be pushed forward by the interference of other trees, but great care taken that they be not over-topped, or smothered, especially by the baneful shade of evergreens, and to watch against their too near interference, which is much to be apprehended from their quick growth. The oak, though it be necessary to give it an aspiring tendency, yet should have some small lateral shoots. It has been said, "that you must not prune the oak:" but by doing it with care, you may forward its growth in its early stages; perhaps till it is fifteen feet high or more, some of its laterals may be cut close to its trunk; the bark will heal over in a year or two. Though I have not tried it, I think the sycamore the best plant to nurse up the oak; it is easily raised, it will keep warm and protect without over-topping; and may be cut out for stakes and small poles.

Q. VI.—Has any considerable quantity of oak timber been planted in consequence of the numerous enclosures of commons which have been made within the last fifteen years?

A. VI.—I do not recollect any considerable plantations of oak made on newly inclosed commons.

Q. VII. — What parts of the kingdom do you think the best suited for the cultivation of oak timber, either in respect of soil or climate, or owing to the land not being so applicable to the purposes of agriculture as it is in other parts of the kingdom?

A. VII.—I can only speak to the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Montgomery; which have afforded large supplies of excellent oak timber, and in which there are a variety of soils and situations, admirably calculated for the growth of oak, which flourishes best in rather strong soils, tending to clay, and on the north side. Though the higher situations are more frequently applied to the growth of trees; yet for rapidity of growth and size, the lower lands have greatly the preference, as I have seen in various instances.

Q. VIII. — Have owners of woods become more careful, in enclosing and protecting them, than formerly, in consequence of the encreased value of timber of late years,

A. VIII.—No regard is paid to the statute that requires a certain number of trees upon an acre, to be left at every fall of coppice wood, and it is best to leave every one

and do they leave a greater number of standard trees, when they cut the underwood, than was formerly the practice?

one to pursue his own interest; in some instances it would not answer, though successfully practised in part of Warwickshire, particularly on Lord Alresford's estates.

The magistrates having paid me the compliment of requesting me to furnish answers to the questions you have addressed to them; I have sent to you the result of the experience and observation of a pretty long life, in which I have paid particular attention to planting and the growth of trees. I should gladly have received the assistance and correction of some other gentlemen, particularly the Reverend Mr. Wilding, of Stretton.

N.B. Any other observations or information on the subjects connected with the preceding questions will be very acceptable.

The larch and fir tribe are so rapid in growth, and having been much planted for ornament, as well as early profit, becoming of use in the course of thirty or forty years, we may look for a supply from that quarter for common building purposes. At this time Mr. More of Linley furnishes the neighbourhood for some miles round him, with boards and scantling timber, from the drawings of extensive plantations made by his father.

I hope and believe the time will arrive, when ships of war will not be wanted; till then, it has been again and again recommended, to apply such of the crown-lands, as are fit for that purpose, as a nursery for timber for the navy. But if it is carried into execution, it will probably be at an expence that will more than counter-balance the profit. I do not understand that it would diminish the royal income.

In my memory (fifty years) the falls of fine oak timber have been great indeed. Lord Weymouth's, now Marquis of Bath, from the forest of Hawkstowe; the Earl of Powys's, from Oakley park estate; Lord Craven's, from his extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Ludlow; the great Bradford estates, now earl of Darlington's; the late Duke of Bridgwater's; Mr. Corbet's, of Park, &c. &c.

The present high price of bark, which has advanced in a more rapid proportion than the price of timber, has been an additional excitement to the fall of oak; but it will be a strong inducement to raise up, and be careful of the future growth of oak timber, and thus, like other evils, produce its own cure.

I have known fine oak groves produced from a careful attention to the young saplings, that will grow up in coppices where cattle are not suffered to be turned into them, and cutting away the growth from the shoots that interferes with them; and if the shoots are cut close to the ground at the time of falling, the poles that arise from them may be so selected, that they will grow to be useful, though not to timber of the first rate. In a wood of fifty acres adjoining Mr. Child of Kinlet's park, there is every appearance that it will arrive to a considerable size; it is about fifty years growth, or more. In coppices, I think it injurious to draw them at an earlier growth than twelve years, but give proper room to the self-growing saplings.

It has been justly observed, by Mr. Arthur Young, that planting lands that may be cultivated, or yield good pasturage, is reducing them, comparatively, to an unproductive state; the employment and produce which they afford, is small indeed, compared with what they will yield under cultivation. We may obtain timber from America and the northern states.

Narrow dingles, where the inequalities prevent the plough from working, and the sides of such, to a certain height, I think favourable to the growth of oak; most of the oak woods in Montgomeryshire are on the sides of Dingles. A black, moory, shallow soil, with a bad bottom, may answer for the growth of fir and larch; in such, the progress will be slower, but the texture of the grain of the wood, harder; these trees will stand much nearer together than the oak, and grow to a greater height. Perhaps at forty years growth, there may stand four times the number and quantity of feet, than there will be of oak in the same period. Mr. More, of Linley, has made for some years, and is still continuing to make, a considerable income from the drawings from the plantations raised by his father. Boards are sold at one pound five shillings per hundred, larch boards at one

one pound ten shillings per hundred, fir timber at one shilling and three-pence per foot.

I particularly recommend the planting of poplars by the sides of streams from the rills to the river, if the bottom soil is not clay. For rapidity of growth, in soils adapted to it, no tree is so profitable; the boards make good chamber floors, particularly for servants rooms, as they are almost proof against fire. I have an account by me of the produce of boards, from two poplar trees planted by my grandfather, of above forty-five years growth, which would have sold at this time for twenty-two pounds.

In confirmation of what I have said before, respecting the growth of timber on the slopes of dingles, and carefully nursing up the young saplings, that are self-growers, in coppices; there is in view of the place whence I write, forming a side of the narrow, but romantic vale of Habberley, a wood, called the Vessens, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, consisting of about two hundred and fifty acres, in which is regularly scattered, young timber, finely grown, that in thirty or forty years will be of the largest size, and best quality; their value very great, five hundred marked for sale.

Higher up the vale, which contracts and assumes a different form, is some oak timber of Lord Berwick's, not inferior to that below; his lordship's property here is said to be four thousand acres, in which plantations may be raised of a variety of trees, and of great extent. I can only presume to say, that if I were a young man possessing it, I would pursue what his lordship has just begun, by planting or rearing wide spreading woods.

Adjoining to this property is an estate of Mr. Lyster's, of Rowton, at Kinnerton, perhaps not much inferior in quantity to Lord Bernsik's, at Gatten; however, here is a large field for improvement, by planting, and the timber has been much stripped from Mr. Lyster's estates.

Next, and adjoining, is Mr. More's, in Linley, who passed a long life in the employment of building a large and excellent house, raising the plantations I have before mentioned, which are so ornamental to the country, and profitable to the present Mr. More; and shew, in the most convincing manner, what may be done, in the proportion I have mentioned, and many others in this part of Shropshire.

From my early days, it was a favourite idea, that oft employed my thoughts, to have purchased some such tract, and to have planted largely. Circumstances have arisen that prevented my carrying it into execution. I have done somewhat towards it, and in some degree preserved what my ancestors have raised. Alas! one favourite grove of oaks was sacrificed, which I then thought prudence required me to part with; but in this, as in other instances, I was mistaken.

Your's, &c.

Shropshire, 1807. E. HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT attempting to vindicate the principle of confining song-birds in cages, I may perhaps be permitted to ask Dr. Lettsom, whether his objections will not also attach to the confinement of the yard-dog, who is chained to a small house in which he can scarcely turn himself, and whose miserable howlings testify the pain and uneasiness he experiences from the want of exercise, and the deprivation of liberty?

Will they not likewise attach to the confinement of that noble animal, the horse, who is shut up in a hot suffocating stable, wrapped in cloths to render the heat still more insupportable, and tyed by the head to the manger of a stall, in which there is but just room to lay himself along; when, oppressed and fatigued by standing so long in an erect posture, he attempts to obtain some relief by recumbency? In either of these cases, a natural desire of ranging at large must exist, as ardently as in the song bird, and the places of their confinement are more contracted in proportion to the size of the animals, than in the cage of the feathered prisoner. Whether Dr. Lettsom thinks that the confinement of the dog and the horse is excusable, whilst he condemns the confinement of the song bird, is not for me to determine. Perhaps he will have the goodness in some future number of your publication, to favour the world with his opinion in reply to the cases above cited. Your's, &c.

Woburn, April 10, 1808. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the query of Mr. C. Wesley in your last concerning the quantity of Amramides, allow me to observe, that the vowel *e* in patronymics being common, and words ending in *m*, short by the rule of prosody, I conceive that the *a* in Amram may be therefore, at the pleasure

sure of the classic writer, rendered either long or short. Permit me also to make my present communication a vehicle for one or two remarks on classical communications in your former volumes. Mr. S. Wesley (in the 2nd vol. for 1806) discovers an inconsistency in Ovid's story of Phaëton, when the poet informs us that the rivers were dried up by the effects of the flaming chariot of the sun, and afterwards makes use of the words *flammantia abluit ora*, as applied to the River Po, or Eridanus, wherein Phaëton fell. To this it may be replied, that the space of at least one day, according to literary precedent, may be with propriety supposed to be occupied by the fall of Phaëton, in which time, the face of nature might be in a considerable degree renewed. I give one of the most well-known instances, that of Vulcan, (Hom. Iliad 1, 592).

Παν δ'ημαρ φερομην, αμα δ'ηελιῳ καταδυντι,
Κατπεσον ἐν Λημνῳ, &c.

Every seeming incongruity is thus removed from the text of Ovid.

While the remarks on Heyne's Virgil were promulgated in your Miscellany, an enquiry was made, (Sept. 1805) respecting the propriety of a line in Virgil, to which no answer has yet been offered, excepting what I now submit.

Rhœbe diu, res *si qua* diu mortalibus *ulla* est.

This phraseology, says the querist, is equivalent to *any any*, or to the Irish phrase *at all at all!*

May we not regard the word *ulla*, Mr. Editor, as existing in the ablative, with a subaudition of *parte*, so frequently understood in the Roman tongue?—"If, *in any point of view*, duration can be ascribed to mortality." This sense appears reasonable.

I have combined these subjects in a single letter, from a desire of attaining a brevity consistent with your limits, and I trust, Sir, that these strictures will prove not unwelcome from

Tower-hill, April 7, 1808. SYMPHORUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SAW Mr. Cumberland's letter with great respect. The *cruelties* suffered by young *women* who are *apprentices* to *milliners* or *mantua-makers*, are not always perhaps deliberate and *intended* cruelties: but they are dreadful in their consequences to health, comforts, and life.

I only object to *extra-pay* for *extra-hours*, being convinced that, unless within very cautious limits, it would defeat the benevolent attention. Many, and those of the most respectable, the active, and industrious, would be tempted to make a voluntary, though unsuspected sacrifice of health and life.

To limit the hours of work to be performed in those houses by law, except in extreme cases to which the law already is open, may be perhaps impracticable. But an *association* of *ladies* might do great good to their sex, by resolving *never* to sacrifice to *unfeeling fashion* and vanity, by *demanding* a dress to be furnished with *unreasonable* dispatch: and to encourage those shops where such demands do not meet with compliance: and by treating those, who are often in every respect equal with the best, with a kind and unaffected attention, instead of supercilious *hauteur*.

COMPROMISE OF DEBTS.

Your Correspondent appears to have confounded two very *different classes*.

Properly speaking, an *insolvent debtor* is a person entitled to be discharged *out of custody*, under the *temporary* acts which pass *occasionally* on the *surrender* of all his property; not being a *trader*, nor consequently a subject of the *bankrupt-laws*.

If he were a *trader*, he would be under a *better* provision; entitled, on obtaining his *certificate*, not only to personal liberty, but to an *allowance* fixed by law according to the dividend to his creditors, entitled to the extinction of all his debts merely personal, due at the time of his *bankruptcy*.

A *compromise* upon a *fraudulent* statement proposed by a person, whether he be or be not a trader, is indeed highly criminal: a compromise without sufficient information, is weak and reprehensible on the part of the creditors.

But a compromise may be very properly offered on one side, and accepted on the other, if it be made on a full, fair, honourable statement, and accepted by *all* the creditors who stand out. If *not* accepted by *all*, none are bound by it: and *any* to whom 100*l*. or upward is due, may sue out a *commission*; for to propose taking *less* than their *just* debts, is a *confession* of such circumstances, or a *proof* of such a *disposition* in the proposer, that the law has regarded it from almost the earliest commencement of the *bankrupt code*, as amounting to an *act of bankruptcy*.

Still, if done on an *honest* and *satisfactory*

tory statement with consent of *all* the creditors, I do not see that any person is injured. A *creditor* may still be a *friend*; and he may know circumstances which reasonably recommend an honest *debtor*, perhaps suffering under misfortunes, and neither from vice, negligence, nor ignorance, to be admitted by other creditors to a *compromise*. His having been once unsuccessful from causes, perhaps, which no human prudence could avoid, is no proof that he will be always so. He may go on in business prosperously; and be able, as some debtors have done, voluntarily, at some time, to pay all his creditors their full demands. Disclosing his situation before he may be absolutely *insolvent*, surely he is acting more honourably and better for his creditors than if he concealed it, and went on till a bankruptcy should find him indebted *three, four*, or perhaps *eight* times as much as he has means of payment.

Why, then, should he not be allowed in such cases to *compound* his debts; to save the expence of a *commission*; to save his creditors from being deeper and deeper losers, by his circumstances becoming worse and worse? Why should he be expected to strip himself of *all*?

That these compromises are often incautiously accepted by creditors, and deceitfully proposed by debtors, I very fully believe: but that they are never, or that they may not become frequently, in times like these, fair and proper, is what I cannot admit; and that there are no duties of assistance but those of friends or relations, I am sure neither religion nor common reason and benevolence will allow.

With regard to persons who are *not* in *trade*, I believe such compromises are but rarely, in comparison, either proposed by them or accepted.

If they are, it must be rather an individual case, when it occurs, than a public concern.

JURIES.

I own I object to *raising* the *qualification* of property. In *civil* cases a *special jury* may be had, if the nature of the subject, or extent of the property, seems to make it advisable. In all other, especially in *criminal*, raising the property would remove the *jury* too far from the *prisoner*; would reduce this invaluable institution into fewer hands, which ought, like our military defence, to pervade the mass; and would be productive of inconveniencies far greater than any good that can be expected from the change. I acted seventeen years as a *justice* in this county; and I found that *constables* soon became capable of returning *correct* lists of persons *liable to serve on juries* at *sessions* or *assizes*. And in a constant attendance upon both, I have not found that complaints have often arisen of names improperly *registered*, or improperly omitted. Your's, &c.

Troston, Suffolk, near Bury,
April 5, 1808. CAPEL LOFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *upon* MR. SPENCE'S PAMPHLET, *entitled*, "*Britain independent of Commerce.*"

THE pressure of particular circumstances often gives birth to opinions and publications too momentous in inference to be hastily adopted. There are questions upon which *no single mind* is fitted to decide, but genius will nevertheless invade *the province of experience*. Of the ability which Mr. Spence has displayed, too much cannot be said: he reasons cogently, and elucidates satisfactorily: he treats his subject with a masterly hand, indeed!

It appears, however, that *without foreign commerce, the profit resulting from the ingenuity of the nation, and from much of its labour, is entirely lost.*

Let us suppose, that Sir Joshua Reynolds could in a month paint a picture, which would produce abroad a thousand guineas. This is pure profit, *as to national gain*, and it is spent at home. If it be sold in England, it is a mere transfer. It matters not whether it be a picture, or any other article, provided it be one which infinitely exceeds the prime cost in labour and materials. For instance, a merchant sells pottery and hardware at Surinam, at 200l. per cent. profit. Every effort, therefore, of this kind, whether in the arts, or otherwise, brings home an actual profit; and further, let the price paid by the employer at home, be what it will, it is *there* only a transfer, but if the prime cost be low, *of the material*, it is an actual national profit, in what it produces from abroad.

Thus it is, not from the *quantity* of *imports* and *exports*, that profit so much ensues, as from the *kind* and *quality*. When *raw* materials of *many kinds* are imported, and again exported in a *wrought* form, it is by no means a transfer. In the exchange for the *raw* material, there is the *profit* of each several branch, through which the work in its *wrought* state has passed, while that of the *raw*

material

material is confined to one or two. Besides, in every manufacturing country we see the condition of the people much ameliorated. Their dress and their habitations demonstrate it; now, from this event, it is evident that not only the manufacturer, but the workman enjoys a profit upon his labour, more than his mere support amounts to, during the time he has been employed; and by this profit, *drawn from abroad*, he is enabled *to spend more at home*.

Whether the unproductive class of society are so injurious in relation to profit, as is represented, may be controverted. A., An unproductive labourer, must give the *same* price for a coat as B., engaged in commerce or agriculture; but in a barter between A. and B. there is no transfer *of profit*, as when the tailor buys of the shoemaker, and *vice versâ*: thus much of the loss occasioned by unproductive labour is corrected, and repaid.

A corollary may be drawn from Mr. Spence's remarks about the necessity of spending in the landholder. When the unproductive labourer spends, he augments individual and national riches; but when this happens in trade, it is a mere transfer, a compact of mutual support. But if the unproductive labourer *saves*, he adds, it is true to the mass of wealth; but he would do precisely the same thing, if he spent, and besides, add to the support of the trader. Perhaps general well-being requires, that the saving part of society should be the commercial.

Mr. Spence hints, *that the exportation of a durable commodity* for *the return of one of a different kind*, is *a loss to the nation: in some degree an injury to society.* It may be asked, is not this position in the inverse ratio of fact?

A is a gentleman of landed fortune: he orders a pipe of wine per ann. of his wine-merchant. The merchant buys it of the importer, who purchases it abroad by an export of woollen cloth: suppose, that instead of wine, he imported any durable commodity, he then brings a competition in the market against our manufactures, and deadens the source of individual and national profit. This may be made out by an existing fact. The East India Company export British manufactures, and import teas, callicoes, muslins, &c. Now the teas interfere with no manufacture; but the case is otherwise with the *calicoes* and *muslins*. The sale of them acts against the *Irish long-lawn*, and other national manufactures of consequence.

It is wrong to think that the import or use of *perishable* commodities, instead of *durable*, impoverishes; they can be obtained no longer than they can be bought, and so long as they can be bought, be the exchange by manufacture, the import is beneficial. The breed of sheep must, from food and other causes, be supported in this island. While this is the case, the wool must be wrought up, and this gives *employ* and *profit* to thousands: it is exported, and wine, perhaps, brought back in return: the *profit*, it may be admitted with Mr. Spence, is drawn from the consumer, who is so much the poorer; but then it is *the unproductive labourer only* who is so much the poorer (every species of *tradesman* replacing his capital), and that he should spend is acknowledged by Mr. Spence to be indispensable, and has been before attempted to be shown to be beneficial. We take it as a *datum*, that the produce of the soil must be disposed of.

A further case may be stated: we export *our manufactures* to Ireland, and bring back from thence their *butter*, *pork*, *beef*, *&c.* Thus we rob them of their stimulus to industry, at least; and suppose the case inverted, we should find that the national advantage is bartered away by such a transfer.

As long as the *durable commodity* is the produce of the soil, *foreign trade* must act upon the same principle *as the exportation of corn*, be the parent of plenty, and patron of industry: and that produce must be wrought up to the utmost possible extent, and *disposed of*, or encouragement ceases.

It is this very traffic in perishable commodities which is a strong aid to individual wealth. During the twelve years peace, such was the cheapness of money, that the three per cents. rose almost to par. Let us consider even the present wealth of the nation: the property-tax amounts to *fourteen millions*: multiply that sum by eight, and the product is *one hundred and twelve millions*. In every war, government employs more than half of this income, for which it pays an interest, almost entirely in the support of unproductive labourers (who take no profit away from the commercial man), and in perishable commodities. Let us consider, then, next, what a customer government becomes, how it supports *the value of trade*, and by taxing only

only the interest of the money it is necessitated to borrow, how little comparative burden it imposes, according to its very profuse expence. That the nation has not become poorer by its wars, is evident from the facility with which it borrows and pays: and the means afforded by these loans of realizing money, at a good interest and security, encreases the number, at least, of *the best customers*, the unproductive labourers; though we do not presume to dispute other just ideas upon that head.

That a *sponge* can ever be necessary, is truly absurd; or that it could be proposed by a thinking person, still more so. The soil is the source of all wealth, and the circulating medium a mere representative of it. In England there is an immense number of acres of waste land, and the national creditor wants no more, nor can want, but comforts and luxuries. The use to be made of this resource, and the manner how it is to act, is not the point in question. All that is meant is, that the national debt is a mortgage upon the kingdom, by no means adequate to the value of the estate; and the mortgagee not being able to foreclose, there can be no necessity for bankruptcy, on account of the interest.

In short, the Soil is a very prolific lady, and so often in the straw, that her family must inevitably be got rid of, by foreign and other commerce, or they will reduce her to beggary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN planting on high, rocky, and dry situations, I particularly recommend opening the holes to receive the plants, early in autumn, and to plant evergreens in the month of September, and deciduous trees in October, if the holes have been well moistened.

I believe the oak, and other deciduous trees may be pruned while young, (to the beech it is essential,) to give them a form, and to push on their height, and increase the trunk, by preventing a waste of nourishment to large and unsightly side branches. It should be performed early in winter, perhaps in autumn. I have noticed in pruning vines in my grapery, that from such as are cut after Christmas, a bleeding ensues when the sap begins to move; whereas, when in full leaf, you may apply the knife without any such danger. If the sap does not issue from the wound in deciduous forest trees, I would prefer pruning in the summer months, as part of the cicatrix will be formed before winter. Beech bear the knife better than any other trees; it may be performed with safety till they are a foot round.

Hughlith, Your's, &c.
November 23, 1807. E. HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pleasure you express (pages 87 and 88, vol. xxii. of your Magazine) to have derived from hearing of the institution of the Annuitant Society at Liverpool, and of the beneficial effects resulting from the establishment of the Friendly Societies at Lancaster and Ulverstone, induces me to trouble you with a few observations. If you consider them to be of sufficient importance, I will thank you to give them a place in one of your numbers, at your earliest conveniency.

It is certainly pleasant to hear from all quarters, of the extent of relief afforded to thousands of individuals by Friendly Societies for the relief and support of their members in old age, sickness, and infirmity, and of the advantages resulting therefrom to the community at large. The legislature has wisely encouraged their establishment, and by 33d Geo. III. chap. 54, passed sundry salutary and liberal enactments in their favour: in consequence of which, and of their evident utility, their number is continually increasing on the north, as well as the south side of the Tweed. But in my opinion the greater part, at least a considerable number of those already established in Scotland, and I am told the case is the same in England, are established on very erroneous principles, and without due attention to the proper calculations for ensuring the permanency of their beneficial effects, until the period when these effects would be of the greatest utility, agreeably to the original design. Their means, unfortunately, prove inadequate to the liberality of their principles. They prosper for a while, but when at maturity, are found unable to bear their full weight. For a few years their funds necessarily accumulate, and a few are happily relieved from want: but afterwards, when the claimants become more numerous, the resources became inadequate without continued additional levies, and even after these levies have been repeatedly exacted, the societies go to ruin. This certainly must proceed from

from a vital error in the original organization, and particularly from not forming a proper estimate of the sums necessary to be paid at entry, and annually thereafter by the members, to enable the societies to bear their weight when at maturity, whereby they unknowingly and unexpectedly fall short of giving full effect to their original intentions. At their formation they merely copied from others, without looking far enough into futurity, or anticipating the probability of a deficiency of supplies in various possible events. No calculation was made of the probable number, out of every hundred, of members and widows which at a distant period it might be necessary to support: nor was any information solicited, from which proper data for acting upon might be furnished, and a criterion afforded whereby to judge of the utmost probable extent of pressure. Without regard being had to these considerations, it was impossible to fix upon the original requisite extent of levies.

I feel myself interested in the proper formation of a new Friendly Society amongst the servants of a manufacturing concern in this place, expected to consist of about one hundred members, and to be divided into two classes, according to their rates of wages. The first class members to receive 10*s.* weekly, if confined; but if able to walk about, 7*s.* 6*d.* only; those of the other class being entitled to half the amount. It is also proposed to allow the members of the first class to bequeath to their families or relations 5*l* at death and those of the second 2*l.* 10*s.* To allow for defraying the funeral expence of first class members 2*l.* and 3*l.* yearly to their widows during their widowhood; half the amount being also allowed for the funeral expence, and to the widows of second class members; to allow 2*l.* for the funeral expence of widows of first class members, and 1*l.* for that of those of the second. It is lastly proposed, that to meet these contingencies, there shall be exacted 21*s.* at entry, and 16*s.* annually thereafter, from members of the first class, and half the amount from those of the second.

With many societies in this place, it is customary to accept of a certain sum from a member at entry, after which he is what is called a free member, and afterwards exempted from all further contributions. I beg leave to ask what sum should be exacted at entry from a person wishing to become a member of that description, as a fair equivalent for the 21*s.* or 10*s.* 6*d.* at entry, and 16*s.* or 8*s.* annually hereafter?

Now, Sir, I am, from the foregoing considerations, induced to request that you, or any of your well-disposed Correspondents who may be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, will be so good as to communicate through the medium of your Magazine, your opinion of the propriety or impropriety of these propositions, and of the probable permanent utility of the society on such a footing: and to point out the best treatise you know of, on the origin, progress, and present state of Friendly Societies of the above description, and which suggests the best fundamental principles to be laid down as their basis, with the most judicious maxims to be observed in framing the rules, orders, and regulations for their government. Will you also mention the names of a few societies, whose rules and regulations you can recommend as models worthy of imitation?

I have searched your Magazine back to vol. 11th, without observing any discussion on this subject, and have seen none elsewhere. If it has not already been brought under the amplest discussion, I think its importance is such as entitles it now to be so, and I am confident that a signal and lasting service will by that means be rendered to the community.

Your's, &c.

J. M. A CONSTANT READER.

Dumbartonshire, March 17, 1808.

P. S. If it be of any use to your Correspondent Dr. Mavor, to know the circumstance, I can inform you on the authority of three persons, on whose veracity I can implicitly rely, that a swallow was seen by them, and several times fired at, on the banks of Lochlomond, about six miles north from Dunbarton, so late in the season as the 11th of December, 1807. On being informed of the circumstance, I hinted the possibility of its not having been a swallow, but some other bird of a similar appearance. This they insisted could not possibly have been the case, having viewed it with the most marked attention, and under the impression that they might have been under that mistake on first view.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when such enlightened ideas are entertained by the commercial part of the community, it appears a mysterious affair that we submit to such dis-

disadvantages in our trade with the Chinese, especially if there be any remedy against it, within our power. It is said that they refuse to take any articles of our manufacture in barter for their tea, but require gold, silver, or tin, and also treat the Europeans with contempt, as if they did them a kindness in trading with them at all. Now, considering the vast advantages they must derive from their trade with us, it might render them more accommodating, did they know that we could be supplied elsewhere; and it has often been a subject of wonder to me, that no attempts have been made to bring this to bear. It may be said perhaps truly, that tea is a native of China and of no other country; but has the plant never been introduced into any other part of the world, or will it grow in no other? A plant has often been exhibited in England as the tea-tree; but whether it be really so, I know not. Perhaps it would not thrive in our climate, but among our numerous settlements, some of which are situated in the same latitude as China, it might probably be introduced, and cultivated with advantage; such as the Cape of Good hope, some parts of New Holland, &c. Why, then, among the many speculations of the present age, is not this attempted?

I should be obliged if any of your Correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the tea-tree is cultivated with success in any country except China, or whether the Europeans are possessed of the genuine tea-tree at all, or not. Your's, &c.

March 16, 1808. E. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for April 1800, there is a very curious and excellent paper on the subject of *Scotticisms*, which I regret has been discontinued; as the author, however, since that period may perhaps have devoted a little time in prosecution of his enquiry, and in adding to his list (for which from his acumen he seems eminently qualified), it will confer a favour on many of your northern readers, if he will revive the same through the medium of your Miscellany, while we shall trust to your compliance in granting his request of "a few columns" for that purpose. In vol. 9, p. 237, he introduces a verse of an old song, "composed in or about 1746," in illustration of *two* particular words:—

"Satan sits in his dark nook,
Breaking sticks to broil the *deuke*;
The bloody *butcher* gae a yell,
And loud the laugh gaed round a hell."

Or, as I have heard it—

"The deil sat grinin' in the *neuk*,
Riving sticks, to roast the *Deuke*;" &c.

If "Buchanan," or any of your Correspondents will have thegoodness to furnish you with a complete copy of this Jacobite ballad, I shall feel gratified by its insertion.

In the second column of p. 238. vol. 9, Buchanan states, that the plantations, and other rural decorations about a gentleman's seat, are called in Scotland *his policy*; for what reason he never could discover, &c. In Sibbald's Glossary, the word is thus explained; "Policie, Politie, *the ornamented ground about a mansion-house*: from Fr. *Polir*, excolere:" but Pinkerton in his History of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 46, *et seq.* I conceive affords a more satisfactory derivation. "A parliament (he writes) assembled at Edinburgh 11th of March 1504, (it ought to be 1503) which deserves immortal reputation, from the prudence and public spirit of its decrees; the important tendency of which, towards national improvement and civilization, deserves the utmost attention:" then *inter alia* it was ordained, "that as the wood of Scotland was utterly destroyed," every lord, and landholder, would plant at least one acre of wood, if there were no great wood or forrest upon his estate: they are also required to form parks replenished with deer, and to make ponds, rabbit-warrens, dovecots, orchards, and hedges. (6 Jas. IV. cap. 74, Murray's edition). "It is statute and ordained anent *policie* to be halden in the cuntrie," that is, rural regulation: "hence seems to have arisen the Scottish term *policy*, for parks and pleasure grounds; a metonymy of the word in the statute." Your's, &c.

Edinburgh, October 21, 1807. D. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to correct a mistake of your Correspondent, "a Friend to the Friendless," who, in pleading the cause of justice towards animals, has suffered himself to be unjust towards a class of his fellow men, by miss-stating the practice of the Jewish butchers. He says, in page 25 of the present volume, "the Jews, I believe, in ancient times, pronounced

nounced every beast unclean in which there appeared any signs of disease: not so the modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel, who, I have reason to think, never reject an animal, which they have purchased, for such a trifle as the adhesion of the lights." I am not acquainted with any of the persons whom your Correspondent designates as the "modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel," nor with their practice; but "I have reason to think," that no animal is ever eaten by the Jews in which there is any blemish whatever. In this town and its neighbourhood, however, I have not only "reason to think," but to know the practice of the Jews to be in perfect conformity to the Mosaic, law in this respect; they uniformly reject as unclean, every beast or fowl in which there are "any signs of disease," and even "for such a trifle as the" least appearance of "adhesion of the lights." The minutest blemish in the animal is a sufficient cause for it to be rejected by the person who is appointed, by the high-priest, to kill for the Jews.

I am not a Jew, but "a friend to the friendless," the despised, and persecuted; and am only desirous that "justice" should be impartially administered to every class of my fellow creatures as well as to every species of animals.

Your's, &c.

Portsmouth, March 8, 1808. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XVII.

LUCRETIUS.

WE are now to consider Lucretius merely as a poet; and here, he is entitled to our commendation, however we may detest his principles as a philosopher. The language of his poem, the most captivating and perspicuous that can result from an equal combination of simplicity and elegance—its noble and impressive episodes, render it, perhaps, in excellence, as it certainly is in point of time, the first didactic poem of antiquity.

In consequence of the cloud that for many centuries posterior to the Christian æra, hung over the epicurean system, which it is the professed object of Lucretius to develope, this production was generally neglected or proscribed; till at last, it was rarely to be met with, but in the libraries of the learned. Having accompanied, however, Epicurus in his fall, it was destined to be a partaker of his rise; and hence, on the revival of letters, in the thirteenth century, when the atomic doctrine became again a subject of investigation, the Nature of Things was rescued from its learned dust, and its beauties as a poem acknowledged and unfolded.

It is comprised in six books, and some have been of opinion, that it was still farther extended; but this seems to be a mistake, for in those books is comprised the whole doctrine, and all the philosophy of Epicurus, as far as relates to the explication of nature, or natural causes and effects, and there is nothing left to be said on the subject. Add to this, the clear and obvious connection of one book with another, and the judicious method he has observed in arranging the several objects of which he treats. In the first book, he speaks of the principles of things; in the last, of meteors, and of the heavens. This has been constantly practised by all who have made the knowledge of nature the professed object of their studies. Even Epicurus himself has observed the same disposition, as appears by the few surviving remains of that philosopher, his three epistles to Herodotus, Menæceus, and Pythocles.

The poem opens with the invocation to Venus, and dedication to Memmius; Lucretius praises Epicurus whose doctrines he follows, and endeavours to clear them from the charge of impiety. He then enters on his subject, and sets out with the principle, that nothing can be reduced into nothing; that there are bodies, which though imperceptible to the eye, may be conceived by the mind, and of which all things are made. To these corpuscles he subjoins a void, and attempts to prove that there is nothing but body and void. He confutes the doctrine of Heraclitus, who held that fire is the principle of all things, and that of Empedocles, that things are not composed of the four elements. He derides the opinions of those who believe, that there is a centre in the universe to which all heavy things are continually striving, and the light work upwards of their own accord. In the second book, he treats of the properties or qualities of seeds or atoms; which ideal system comprizes cleary all the physical theory of Epicurus, and was fully explained in our last number. The third book also opens with the praise of Epicurus, whom he extols for having been the first who taught, that this world, and all things in it, were not made by the deity, but by a fortui-

tous

tous concourse of atoms; and for delivering, by that doctrine, the minds of men from the fear of the Gods, of death, and the punishment after death. He asserts that the mind and the soul are a part of man, as well as the feet, the hands, the head, and other members, and not a vital habit of the whole body; that the mind and the soul are but one thing, but that the mind is the chief part, and resides in the heart, because fear, joy, and the other passions which obey, and depend upon, the mind, discover themselves there; while the soul, in which the locomotive faculty is solely placed, being diffused through the whole body, is moved as the mind pleases: that the soul and body are so united together, that they cannot be separated without the destruction of both of them. He endeavours to prove, by no less than six and twenty arguments, that the mind and soul are born with the body and die with it. He, of course, derides the transmigration of Pythagoras. He then, inculcates, that death is nothing, because the soul being mortal has nothing to fear after death; and if it be granted, he says, that the soul is immortal, according to the opinion of Plato, yet still death is nothing, since the separated soul would not remember that she had ever existed before. The remainder of the book is filled with common-place maxims, such as that it is absurd to lament that we must die, since the greatest of monarchs cannot escape the invincible power of death.

In the fourth book, he begins with the *images* of things, and warmly insists that all *sensation* is made by them. He then asserts, that certain most tenacious and subtle images are continually flowing from the surfaces of all bodies, that they fly to and fro in the air; but that, nevertheless, they are invisible, unless they be reflected upon the sight from mirrors or water. He describes the extreme tenuity of such images, and confirms the doctrine he taught in the first book, concerning the exiguity of his atoms. He then proceds to enumerate, and explain, the various senses, beginning with the sight. He also treats of imagination and cogitation, which, he says, are likewise made by the same *subtle images of things* presenting themselves to the mind. Sleep, dreams, and other affections of the mind, also present themselves to his consideration; and he finally discusses the subject of love, barrenness, and fruitfulness, &c. with a freedom of thought, and broadness of expression, which scarcely admit of excuse, unless we charitably presume that the necessity of explaining these physical causes, in the free language of philosophy, silenced the delicacy of the poet. In the fifth book, he asserts that the sun, the earth, the sea, that the whole frame of this world, has not existed from all eternity, nor will it continue to all eternity. This is a position which piety will confirm, and which the soundest philosophy will not reject. But he proceeds to inform us, that God did not create the world, for which he gives this absurd reason, that God is not sufficiently generous to do any thing for the sake of man; but that, whatever he does, is for his own ease and quiet. He describes the rise or birth of the world, and the description is lively and beautiful in a high degree. The atoms, he says, are moved by their own weight, they meet, this makes them rebound, and according to the difference of the stroke and weight, the resilition is made into different places, where they combine, and grow into bodies. The book concludes with a description of the uncivilized state of man, together with the origin and progress of governments, arts, and sciences. The sixth and last book is the least obscure and abstruse of any; being wholly taken up with describing the appearances of nature, and accounting for some seeming prodigies. It opens with the praise of Athens and another encomium on Epicurus; he then enters upon a long explanation of what we call meteors, their nature, causes, motions, and differences. He treats of earthquakes, their different kinds and causes. He enquires into the causes of the fires that are ejected out of Etna, and imputes them, either to the violence of the wind, or to the exestuation of the waters of the sea; which, entering beneath into the cavities of the mountain, extrude and force out the seeds of flame, that are engendered and collected there, through the apertures. The annual increase of the Nile he attributes, either to the Etesian winds that blow full against the stream of that river, and, thus hindering its course, cause the waters to overflow, or to heaps of sand which the sea drives to the mouths, and thus choaks them up; or, to the rains and snows, that fall, and are melted near the source. He explains, at large, the attractive power and virtue of the loadstone; and, lastly, exposes the causes and origin of plagues and diseases; and concludes

concludes with an elegant description, taken from Thucydides, of the plague that raged at Athens, and almost laid waste and desolate the whole country of Attica, in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Having thus given a sketch of the various points which form the subject of the poem on the Nature of Things, we dismiss this part of our analysis, with the observation—that amid all the errors which obscured the understanding, the absurd impiety which disgraces the memory of Lucretius, the attentive reader may trace the rudiments of that philosophy, which, under the plastic hands of Gassendi and Newton, has obtained a triumph over every other hypothesis of the Grecian school. He will be still more surprized to find a striking resemblance between some of the most beautiful passages of the poem, and various parts of the Scriptures. The Abbé de St. Pierre has supposed Lucretius to have been acquainted with the sacred writings. That this was the case with Virgil, is proved by some passages in his poems; and we know that Longinus has quoted Isaiah. It is perhaps not difficult to account for these, apparently improbable, circumstances. Different books of the Bible, especially the Pentateuch, appear to have been translated into Greek by the Jews, three centuries anterior to the Christian æra, for the use of their brethren who were then settled in Egypt, and other Grecian dependencies, and who, residing among the Greeks, had adopted their language. The literary connection which subsisted between Rome and Alexandria is well known; and it may reasonably be supposed that these inspired writings, which appear to have been so highly prized in one city, could not be altogether unknown, or received with indifference, in the other.

Lucretius has the great merit of having treated a very difficult subject, with ease and perspicuity, and cloathed the most abstruse points of abstract philosophy in intelligible and appropriate words. The undertaking was new and arduous, and it required uncommon genius and learning to frame a diction, that should correspond with its importance, and introduce it with success to the Romans. He might well assert that in writing his poem, he

——now inspired, traced o'er the Muses' seats
Untrodden yet—

He had to establish doctrines and ideas in poetry, with which poetry was as yet unacquainted; and to bend and modify the language in which he wrote, to a clear and familiar expression of these novel arguments. That he was perfectly sensible of this difficulty, appears from the manner in which he expresses himself to his friend Memmius—

Nec me animus fallit, Graiorum obscura reperta
Difficile inlustrare Latinis versibus esse,
(Multa novis verbis præsertim cum sit agendum),
Propter egestatem linguæ, et rerum novitatem;
Sed tua me virtus tamen, & sperata voluptas
Suavis amicitiæ, quemvis perferre laborem
Suadet, & inducit noctes vigilare serenas,
Quærentem dictis quibus, & quo carmine demum
Clara tuæ possim præpandere lumina menti,
Res quibus occultas penitus convisere possis.
Lib. i. 163.

The Latin was not only for a considerable time an unpolished, but a defective language. Its poverty of expression was a subject of complaint as soon as it began to be regularly studied: Cicero and Lucretius were sensible of the want of terms, adapted to philosophical topics. Even the names of physics, dialectics, and rhetoric, were unknown before the former of those authors introduced them into his works; and the latter laments, that his native tongue was not calculated to communicate, with adequate strength and copiousness of expression, the wonders and the beauties of the Grecian philosophy. Its defects were not so great when applied to subjects more congenial to the manners of the Romans. From their constant occupation in domestic and foreign wars, for many centuries, the language took a deep and peculiar tincture; and the marks of it were evident in many modes of expression. But till the conquest of Greece familiarized the Romans with the arts and learning of that enlightened country, their language and literature were comparatively barbarous and defective. They had no words by which they could explain, even by analogy, the terms of a philosophy with which they were as yet unacquainted. They were compelled to resort to the language of that ingenious people; from whom they derived these new accessions of human wisdom and knowledge. To adapt this novelty, both in the subject and the manner of treating it, to the understanding of the Romans, to superinduce a new idiom upon the barbarous and confined structure of their native language,

language, was a work of labour and of hazard. It has been attempted, and executed, by Lucretius with wonderful spirit and ability. He has not only occasionally introduced new and appropriate terms; but, in some instances, revived or given a new sense to antiquated words, which ought never to have become obsolete.* No poet has been more delicately or forcibly select in the adoption of his words, and idiomatic expressions. Some degree of obscurity may, indeed, be occasionally discovered; but, in every such instance, the defect must be ascribed to the subject, rather than to the author. Throughout the whole poem, it is impossible for order to be more luminous, for language to be more perspicuous or for the greater part of the deductions to be more consequent and legitimate. For this skilful arrangement he is praised by Cicero (Epist. ad Quinct. 2. 11.) "Lucretii poemata, ut scribis, ita sunt multis luminibus ingenii, multa tamen artis."

He gave to the Epicurean philosophy the wild but captivating charms of a vigorous fancy and nervous expression. His versification is sometimes rough and unpolished; and sometimes rises into so much grace and smoothness, as to resemble the hexameters of Virgil. There is a wild sublimity and originality diffused over his whole work. His pictures of nature are enchanting. As a genuine poet, it was in vain for him to affect the character of an atheist. He felt the necessity of some divine agency to animate the mass of the subject. He has, therefore, with a display of the most elegant images, and with a grace and majesty suitable to the occasion, opened his poem with an address to the Goddess, ascribed to her the creation of the world, invested her with the attributes of power and goodness, and assigned to her the controul over all human affairs.—

Æneadum genetrix, hominum divômque voluptas,
Alma Venus: cœli subter labentia signa
Quæ mare navigerum, quæterras frugiferenteis
Concelebras; per te quoniam genus omne animantum
Concipitur, visitque exortum lumina solis;
Te, Dea, te fugiunt venti, te nubila cœli
Adventumque tuum; tibi rident æquora ponti;
Placatumque nitet diffuso lumine cœlum.

— — — — — —

Quæ quoniam rerum naturam sola gubernas
Nec sine te quicquam dias in luminis oras
Exoritur; neque fit lætum, neque amabile quicquam,
Te sociam studeo scribundis versibus esse.

Nothing can be more beautiful, or appropriate, than this introductory address; yet it has been strongly and repeatedly objected to, as entirely inconsistent with the poet's avowed disbelief of the system of religion at that time established among the Romans. The Baron des Coutures, an early translator of Lucretius, has noticed this objection: "Cette invocation, (says he) a surpris beaucoup de sçavans, comme contraire à la doctrine d'Epicure." He has offered a vindication which, if not satisfactory, is at least ingenious. He denies, that the invocation has any reference to mythology, and contends, that it is pure and allowable allegory. Venus, he observes, is the symbol of universal generation; Mars, her paramour, of universal destruction. From the union of these two opposite powers, proceed the generation, recombination, and redissolution of all things, upon which the theory of Epicurus is founded. But, without resorting to this Epicurean mode of illustrating a passage, it is enough to say, that Lucretius has availed himself of the custom so general in epic and didactic poems, of invoking some protecting deity, and selected Venus as the most appropriate and most connected with his subject. "And what imaginary power, (asks a late editor) could be so properly invoked, since invocations have been resorted to in all ages, as the deity who was the acknowledged source of all animal and vegetable life? What power could be so properly invoked by a Roman poet desirous more especially of bespeaking the esteem of the multitude, as the divinity, from whose embraces with a mortal, immemorial tradition had derived their national descent?"

The genius of Lucretius was in a high degree lofty and poetical, and where he is not fettered by the recurring difficulties of his subject, it displays itself in the most impressive episodes, and the most magnificent descriptions. His thoughts are masculine, full of argument, and delivered in a style warm, animated, and clear. From this warmth of natural temper, proceed the loftiness of his expression, and that perpetual torrent of verse, where the barrenness of his subject does

* Antiquiora quædam verba, & penè obsoleta, in Lucretio, Ennio, aliisque vetustioribus invenire est, ab usu sano sanè nostro & sermone remota: sed in veterum tamen scriptis antiquitatis reverentiâ diligenter retinenda, & religiosè conservanda. *J. Lipsius, Var. Lect.* lib, 1. cap. 14.

does not too much restrain, the quickness of his fancy. He would no doubt have been every where as poetical, as he is in his descriptions, and in the moral part of his philosophy, had he not aimed more to instruct the reader in his system of nature, than to delight him by the richness of his sentiments or the glow of his imagery. He was determined to make Memmius a materialist, and teach him to defy an invisible power; in short, he was so much an atheist, that he sometimes forgot to be a poet. There are many parts of the poem, indeed, which in their own nature could not be capable of ornament. He is employed on subjects in themselves not susceptible of beauty, and which in other hands would hardly have been susceptible of regularity. But there are also many others, in which all that the poet's art can reach, is sucessfully displayed. Where nature is the theme, he has risen to heights, beyond which no poet has ever soared. We are happy to find these observations confirmed by the opinion of the late Dr. Warton. "The merit of Lucretius as a poet, (says that acute and learned writer) has never yet been sufficiently acknowledged. He seems to have had more fire, spirit and energy, more of the *vivida vis animi*, than any of the Roman poets, not excepting Virgil himself. Whoever imagines, with Tully, that he had not a great genius, is desired to cast his eye on two pictures he has given us, at the beginning of his poem. The first, Venus with her Lover Mars, beautiful to the last degree, and more glowing than any picture painted by Titian. The second, of that terrible and gigantic figure, the dæmon of superstition, worthy the energetic pencil of M. Angelo. Nor do I think that the description which immediately follows, of the sacrifice of Ipheginia, was excelled by that famous picture of Timanthes, on the same subject, of which Pliny speaks so highly, in the 35th book of his Nat. Hist. especially the minute and moving circumstances, of her perceiving the grief of her father, and of the priest concealing his sacrificing knife, and of the spectators bursting into tears, and her falling on her knees. Few passages even in Virgil himself, are so highly finished, contain such lively descriptions, or are more harmonious in their versification, as where the poet speaks of the fertility occasioned by the vernal showers.

Postremo pereunt imbres ubi eos pater Æther
In gremium matris Terraï præcipitavit;
At nitidæ surgunt fruges, ramique virescunt
Arboribus; crescunt ipsæ, fetuque gravantur.
Hinc aliter porro nostrum genus, atque ferarum.
Hinc lætas urbeis puerûm florere videmus,
Frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique sylvas:
Hinc fessæ pecudes, pingues per pabula læta
Corpora deponunt, et candens lacteus humor
Uberibus manat distentis: hinc nova proles
Artubus infirmis teneras lasciva per herbas
Ludit, lacte mero mentеis perculsa novellas.
Lib. I. 251.

To these passages cited by Dr. Warton, we may add, the description of a person in a deep lethargy, lib. iii, 465; of the effects of drunkenness, lib. iii. 475; of the falling sickness, lib. iii, 486; the noble persopopœia, lib. iii, 944, where Nature is introduced chiding her ungrateful sons, for their folly and discontent; and the conclusion of the same book, where the poet allegorizes all the punishments of hell. Of his other descriptions, in which the richness of his vein appears in defiance of the dryness of his subject; that of the island of Sicily, lib. i, 718, is just and beautiful; the sacrifice of the calf, with the dam's concern for its loss, lib. ii, 352, is equally true and pathetic, and the short description of the shells that cover the sea-shore is the more remarkably beautiful, as it would appear rather a minute and trifling subject for the attention of the poet.

Concharumque genus parili ratione videmus
Pingere telluris gremium, qua mollibus undis
Littoris incurvi bibulam pavit æquor arenam.
ii. 374.

At the close of the poem, the description of the plague which infested Athens, is truly horrible.

Hæc ratio quondam morborum, & mortifer æstus
Finibus Cecropiis funestos reddidit agros,
Vestavitque vias, exhausit civibus urbem.
Nam penitus veniens Ægypti e finibus ortus,
Aëra permensus multum, camposque natantes,
Incubuit tandem populo Pandionis. vi. 1136.

He has but few similies, the subject upon which he wrote scarcely admitting of any. But though he generally pursues with great steadiness the objects before him, at the beginning of every book; yet his genius seems to shake off those fetters that would confine it, and rises with a spirit hardly equalled by any other writer. Sometimes it discovers itself in a generous pity of the ignorance of mankind, whom he supposes to be blinded by superstition and folly; or he triumphs in the

the fancied acquirement of true wisdom and knowledge, as communicated to him by Epicurus. From these occasional beauties it may be asserted, that had he not embraced the philosophy of Epicurus, in itself so little susceptible of poetical invention, he possessed a genius capable of the noblest compositions. His poem proves him to have been endowed with all the fire, the sublimity and harmony of expression, and dignity of style and sentiment, requisite to adorn the epic. In this, the first of poetical studies, it is to be lamented that he did not engage, or that, in preferring the didactic, he did not select a subject more worthy of his powers. His qualifications for either task are undeniable. He is sententious and succinct; strong in his admonitions; nobly elevated, and awfully serious in his exhortations; gay and florid in his descriptions, and in his disputes, although they are upon the most difficult and intricate subjects, if not always right, he has the appearance of right; he is close, argumentative, and convincing. Whenever he is right, which is sometimes the case, he is greatly so: his arguments are unanswerable, and the cogency and propriety of his applications are irresistible. It is therefore with the greater concern that we behold him perpetually degrading his fine talents, by employing them in the cause of atheism and impiety.

The best editions of Lucretius are,

Lucretii Opera, Brescia, by Ferrand, without date, but about 1472. Editio princeps.

Lucretii Opera, Veronæ, fol. 1486. Dr. Harwood states this to be the edit. princeps.

Lucretii Opera, Venet. 1495. Edit. secunda, according to Dr. Harwood.

Lucretii Opera, Venet, 4to. apud Ald. 1500. This is one of the rarest and most beautiful of the Aldini classics.

Lucretius, ab O. Giphanio, 8vo. Ant. 1565.

Lucretius, Lambini, 4to. Paris, 1670.

——— Faber, 4to. Salmurii, 1662; reprinted at Camb 1672, 1686.

Lucretius, Creech, 8vo. Oxon, 1695. This is an excellent edition. No one more accurately studied, or better understood the system and diction of Lucretius. Wakefield (ad Lect. 7) considers the merit of Creech, as much below the general idea entertained of him. Valckenaër has proved him to be the plagiary of Gassendi.

Lucretius, 4to. Havercamp. L. Bat. 1725. This is also an excellent edition, executed with great learning and industry.

Lucretius, L. Bat. 12vo. 1744.

——— Baskerville, 4to. 1772.

——— Wakefield, large fol. This is a most superb edit. and from the late accident which has destroyed so many of its copies, is now become extremely rare and expensive. It is said, however, to be reprinting in Germany, on a smaller scale.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a past number of your Magazine, a Correspondent feelingly lamenting the frequency and dangers of conflagration, particularly objects to the present system of building windows perpendicularly over each other, on the account of the fire from a window below, oftentimes preventing an unfortunate sufferer from escaping from a window above.

He would seem to insinuate that it would be an improvement in domestic architecture to construct them otherwise. Now, without taking it into consideration, that a breeze of wind, either up or down a street, would blow the flames laterally to an opening not immediately above it, and thereby render the windows (except when there is no wind stirring) equally dangerous in the latter as in the former method of construction; could any eye bear the disgusting appearance of a house or row of houses, carrying the resemblance of the rear fronts of such houses as this metropolis abound with (for one instance Russell-square) occasioned by the staircase windows beginning at the mezzarine or half story, and the dwelling-room windows at the regular floor or a few feet above them, substituted for architectural regularity, however unpicturesque straight lines may be deemed?

I beg leave, Sir, through the channel of your widely circulated Miscellany, to offer to the public a remedy to this fault in construction, for a fault (as your Correspondent observes) it undoubtedly is.

The proposal is simple, though the advantage I hope may be deemed considerable, and without further preface is as follows:—Put over every window a hood of sheet copper, iron, or tin, either fixed, or to let up and down like the external sun-blinds that are so often to be met with; this, by checking the flames from rising higher than their bounds, will prevent the upper windows from being cracked and the apartments fired thereby, and permit any description of fire-escapes, either the ingenious one proposed by Mr. Cooper in your last Number but one, or any others, to be affixed over them. Even a stiff canvas blind, would for a long while answer the purpose; and if the asbestos stone is not a fiction, a cloth

a cloth of it would be the best for the purpose I can possibly suppose. The appearance of them can never be objected to, as they may be made as handsome and as fashionable as the most dashing viranda in the kingdom; and in narrow dark streets they may be drawn up or down as suits the parties inside the room thereby answering the double purpose of a sun blind, and protector from the ravages of fire. Your's, &c.

College Hill, J. ELMES, Archt.
Queen-street, Cheapside.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY additional facts with regard to heating by steam, have lately been ascertained in this neighbourhood; and the application of steam to various processes in manufactures, continues to increase. Mr. Richard Gellespie is highly pleased with its effects upon copper-plate calico printing, at his works, as also for heating his calenders. For this last purpose, and to warm his warehouse and counting-house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards.

Steam was, I believe, tried many years ago at Leeds, for drying goods as a substitute for stoves; but for some reason, of which I am ignorant, was abandoned.

Mr. Lounds, at Paisley, however, has for a considerable time used it with great success, in drying fine muslins. Messrs. Leys, Mason, and Co. now use it at their bleaching-works, Aberdeen.

For drying of died yarn and pullicate a higher temperature than for fine muslins is required. I am glad, however, to have it in my power to say that Messrs. Muir, Brown, and Co. at their dyeing and bleaching works here, have found steam to answer that purpose much better than the usual mode by stoves.

Mr. Muir informs me, that although they formerly gave out their pullicates to be bleached to some of the best bleachers in this part of the country, they never had their colours in the same perfection which they now have, and which they attribute entirely to the superior effect of the steam.

It occurs to me that in many instances, steam might be applied for warming buildings in London, with great advantage; for instance, the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, as also large warehouses and shops, where a number of neighbouring buildings might be warmed from one boiler, which arrangement would save much in attendance and fuel, as well as in the cost of the apparatus.

Glasgow, Your's, &c.
March, 1808. R. BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LAMPLIGHTER, in the late frosty weather, was thrown down by the ladder sliding, and he was taken to Bartholomew's Hospital, his leg dislocated, and his face and other parts very much hurt. Now, Sir, if a strong nail were put in the top of the ladder in a horizontal position, this accident could never happen, as, when the ladder slides, the nail would catch the lamp-iron.

Your's, &c. AN IMPROVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your useful publication for July, a query respecting the legacy of the late Dr. Franklin to the citizens of this town; I beg leave to inform your Correspondent, that this, like other public donations, has in some instances, been neglected, and some losses have taken place.

For some years, while a municipal officer of this town, I was treasurer to that fund. It is now in the hands of P. Thacker, esq.

There have been nearly 140 loans, and the amount of the fund at this day is nearly 8,400 dollars. Your's, &c.

Boston, Massachusetts, R. S.
January 13, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your Correspondent Mr. Davis, Eastham, Worcestershire, p. 316, for Nov. 1807, who wishes to know "the cause of liquor, &c. turning ropy, or glutinous, and unfit for use,"—I have to observe, that porter, ale, beer, cream, milk, &c. will turn ropy and useless, on being thunderslain. Thunder will affect liquor whilst in the tun, or hogshead, but I never lost any in bottles. To prevent thunder affecting liquor, it is customary to put a common iron nail, about three inches long, into each cask, previous to a thunder-storm; and at the brewery, a horse

horse-shoe, or any other piece of iron, is often thrown into the tun.

Your's, &c.

February 22, 1808. RELLUF.

Anfield Newhaven, near Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter from Mr. Cumberland respecting "Milliner's Apprentices" amounts to a direct charge of cruelty against two classes of female society, for having ill-treated a third class of their own sex! The accusation is certainly novel, and we are led to hope, for the honour of the female world in general, that the statements have been considerably aggravated.

Does Mr. Cumberland mean to assert, that women of fashion and of high rank are *generally* prone to the conduct he reprobates, or does he merely allude to *particular* instances? The same question is likewise asked respecting the milliners, of whom he speaks in terms that, if true, cast a reflection upon the British Constitution, which does not recognize, and much less would sanction, "a barbarity that would disgrace a negro-driver."

I trust, Sir, that you will readily admit these brief observations, intended for the sole purpose of rescuing a large proportion of our fair countrywomen from that odium, which, we hope for the sake of humanity, attaches only to a few individuals.

Your's, &c.

Woburn, April 10, 1808. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, I observe there is an account inserted of the appropriation of the residue of my late friend Mrs. Ann Cam's personal estate to charitable purposes, which being both incorrect and deficient, I beg leave, from a motive of due regard to all parties, to transmit to you for publication the following particulars of this publicly interesting subject, extracted from the order made on the occasion by the Court of Chancery.

200*l.* 3-per cents. 360*l.* 45*l.* and 150*l.* sterling, are appropriated for the building and establishing a school in this parish, (Dymock) to be called by the testatrix's name.

1000*l.* 3-per cents. and 180*l.* sterling, are given to the Gloucester Infirmary.

1300*l.* sterling is allotted to the use of the intended Lunatic Asylum at Gloucester.

6000*l.* 3-per cents. and 1080*l.* sterling are transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, for the purposes of the Charity, "Instituted in aid of the Distribution annually made by the Stewards of the three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester to the relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese of Gloucester."

9167*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3-per cents. form a fund to be entitled "Account of the general Charitable purposes of the will of the testatrix Ann Cam."

Several sums of money are then given to different persons whose cases had been represented to the court by my late father, Mrs. Carn's executor, and who were either distantly related to, or connected with, or domestics in her family, and about 38,000*l.* 3-per cents. was ordered to be paid to the Governors of the Charity for the relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.

Your's, &c.

The Boyce, April 4, 1808. JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON returning lately after a visit of several weeks, from the seat of a gentleman in the country, I found that his select, though small collection of books had furnished my tablets with a variety of notes and extracts, and that I had also inserted some miscellaneous articles of original information, communicated by different strangers whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the hospitable mansion of my friend. Many of those notes relate to antiquities: I send you a few, just as they occur in my pocket-book; and should you esteem them worthy of a place in your interesting publication, others shall follow. Some are thrown into the form of queries, and may furnish subjects for such of your ingenious readers, as are better supplied with books, and more at leisure to use them than,

Your's, &c.

February 1, 1808. Z. Z.

I. What have been the most important or most extraordinary remnants of former ages, yielded by that multiplicity of tumuli, covering the bodies of ancient Scandinavians, which writers have described

scribed as visible in different parts of Sweden? Have they been all explored? or, can we believe what the learned Verelius (in his Runographia Scandica, Addenda, p. 74,) says on this subject, viz. that Olaus Rudbeck had examined above twelve thousand of those sepulchral monuments, and ascertained the ages of them by the strata of earth, &c. that he found (or supposed) many to be of the third century after the deluge! "tertio post diluvium seculo congestos deprehendit;" and some runick inscriptions which he discovered in Upland, he declared to be three thousand seven hundred years old; another, three thousand two hundred years, and one between Upsala and Holm, (near Marstad) of three thousand years! In an additional note, (p. 14), Varelius mentions that in his time (the Runographia is dated 1675) there were six hundred and sixty-nine sepulchral tumuli near Upsala, besides a considerable number which had been opened or ploughed up.

II. The late Sir William Jones was much delighted with a Persian work, which he perused in manuscript, and which he declared threw great light on the primæval history of the human race; this work is called the Dabistan, and that part of it which related to the ancient Persians, may be found in the Asiatic Miscellany, translated into English by Mr. Gladwin, of Calcutta: but this fragment serves only to excite a desire for the entire work; which, as a learned orientalist lately assured me, contains many interesting particulars, relative not only to the Hindoos and Parsees, but also to the Jews and Christians, and a very beautiful translation (into Persian) of some passages from the Hebrew Scriptures. A complete version of the Dabistan in English or Latin, is a literary desideratum.

III. Virgil describes Memnon as black, "nigri Memnonis arma." Philostratus speaks of his dark complexion, and the Thebans declared that he was an Ethiopian; but Pausanias brings him from Susa, and, I believe, Suidas also represents him as a Persian. Some reconcile the difference, however, by saying, that he was, in fact, an Ethiopian, but had extended his conquests as far as Susa in Persia; and Dionysius in his Periegesis, denominates Susa Μεμνονειονασσα, or the "city of Memnon." Do any Persic, or other Eastern manuscripts, record the name or actions of this ancient hero, who fell by the hand of Achilles, at the siege of Troy, and whose father (Tithonus) was brother of King Priam.

IV. In a monthly publication which appeared seven or eight years ago, (the British Magazine) an account was given of a small island in Loch Mask, near Ballinrobe, in Ireland, called, Earl Mortimer's Island, from a strong local tradition, that an English nobleman of that name was decoyed by his Irish enemies into a boat, under a solemn promise that his blood should not be shed; but that they put him into a sack and dragged him through the water to this island, and a solitary bush now marks the spot where his body was interred. Some passages from the "Myrroure for Magistrates," confirm the tradition that Earl Mortimer was treacherously murdered by the "Irish Kernes;" and a gentleman who lately made a tour in Ireland was so much struck by the romantic situation of the island, the beauties of the lake, and its surrounding scenery, that he spent several days in taking views of the whole. What credit is to be given to this tradition? Has the island ever been explored? what do the Irish antiquaries say upon the subject of Earl Mortimer?

V. I was informed by the same traveller, that, likewise in the vicinity of Ballinrobe, are two immense cairns, or heaps of stones, supposed by the common people to cover treasures of considerable value; but which, no doubt, are the sepulchral monuments of ancient warriors. These cairns have not yet been opened, but a similar tumulus was cleared away about thirty-five or forty years ago, by order of Lord Altamont, a quantity of human bones found in a stone chest, or coffin, some weapons, and a skull, in which was a lump or knob of brass, somewhat resembling the pommel of an old-fashioned sword, and this, from a considerable fracture visible in the skull, was supposed to have been the instrument of death.

VI. In that beautiful picture called the "Madonna della Pesce," "Our Lady of the Fish," (of which Mr. Twiss has given a very fine engraving in his Travels through Spain,) Raphael, by a strange kind of anachronism, introduces young Tobias presenting to the Virgin Mary, or rather to the infant whom she holds, a fish, which, according to the rules of proportion, would not be much above a foot in length. Now, this celebrated painter availed himself of that license which we allow to poets on many occasions, and perhaps said, "Ut pœsis, pictura sit."

The

the fish, drawn by Tobias, from the river Tigris, must have been of too unwieldy dimensions for a place in Raphael's picture; since it is described in the Book of Tobit, as having attempted to devour the young man. The story is, at best, but apochryphal, and we may consider the circumstance of the fish as altogether miraculous or preter-natural; yet I would be glad to learn from those acquainted with the ichthyology of Eastern rivers, what large and voracious fishes are found in the Tigris.

VII. Who was F. Jacob. Bonaventura Hepburn, a Scotchman, author of the Virga Aurea, a work which contains seventy-two alphabets of different languages? When did he flourish? Of his book I know not the date, but it is probably old, as Olaus Wormius quotes it in his Literatura Runica, printed at Copenhagen, anno 1651, page 47.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW edition of "The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," having been recently published under my name, and some surprize expressed by many professional friends and others, that it has been presented to the puplic without any preliminary observations, as to the manner in which it has been carried through the press, or the alterations and improvements made in the original copy; I request, through the medium of your widely circulating miscellany, to inform the public, that from an ardent desire to improve the work, and preserve that high character which it had obtained in the opinion of some of the first judicial authorities, I have, under some considerable pecuniary sacrifices, and the application of a very great portion of time, which might otherwise have been more beneficially employed, carefully revised the copy and brought the same down to the 46th of George III. inclusive.

In respect to the reading of the proofsheets, it may be also material for the public to know, that those of Vol. I. and Vol. II. to the end of the Table of Excise, have been carefully read and corrected by myself, but that the remainder were read by other persons engaged for that purpose by the proprietors; particular circumstances having obliged me, from a feeling of personal duty, to decline the reading of the proofs further than as above mentioned.

The Table of the Names of the Cases and Index, have also been prepared by another person, as well as the supplement generally annexed to Vol. IV.

But the Addenda, containing the acts and cases of 47 Geo. III. prefixed to the first volume of some few select copies of the work, chiefly circulated amongst some private friends, have been prepared by myself.

I transmit this communication from a regard for my own reputation, and to discharge myself from all responsibility, for any typographical or other errors, beyond the sheets which I have actually read. Yours, &c.

Inner Temple, T. W. WILLIAMS.
20th April, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I WAS informed the other day in conversing with a glazier who had the gout, that most of that trade, or who had been of that trade, were subject to it. I could wish (through your useful Magazine,) to be informed if there exists any truth in this statement; and if so, the cause. Such information might throw some light upon the nature of an excruciating complaint, so seldom relieved by any medical means. Yours, &c.

April 10, 1808. SITWELL SITWELL.
Renishaw, Derbyshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to thank your correspondent, J. A. for the particulars he has supplied relating to Sarah Lyons. The name of the person called old Ingall, was Ingleby; he was 117 years of age at the time of his decease. Some account of him is given in Easton's "Human Longevity," p. 280. Yours, &c.

April 20, 1808. J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *relative to the present* STATE *of* HOLLAND.

IT must be very pleasing for a native of Amsterdam to read in the work of a celebrated author,* the following account of the industry of the inhabitants of this place. "It has been observed, that none of the inhabitants of Amsterdam are idle. This is so true, that an indolent person might traverse the city in all its parts without finding a companion. He

* Mr. Pratt's Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia, 6th edit. vol. ii. p. 371.

would

would thus be driven by the very nature and miscarriage of his search, into action himself. Nay he would see every eye so busy, every foot so hard at work, and every head seem at least so full, that, forgetting his natural torpidity, or remembering it with reproach, he would catch the spirit of objects before him, and feel that it is at least as good and natural for man to be in motion, as at rest." In this manner the entertaining author proceeds, and gives such an exact and accurate account of Holland in this respect, that he proves to have been a very minute observer of the objects surrounding him, during his stay in that city, in which the writer of this article was born.

The above observations were made in 1794, the year preceding the revolution of the United provinces. But if the Gleaner were at present in Holland, and traversed the capital of that country, he would think and write very differently; for the French revolution has brought into that formerly happy and flourishing republic such a degree of distress, that the inhabitants are now compelled to forsake their natural propensity to labour, and must remain idle. An indolent person would find now many a companion in traversing the streets of Amsterdam. Some friends of the writer of these lines, very lately arrived from his native place, have given him such an unpleasant account of it, that it really distresses him for the sake of his relations and the friends of his youth. Nothing but complaints of the badness of the times, of the slackness of trade, and of the payment of heavy taxes, are heard in every society, as well public as private. Fortunately for the Dutch, it was always looked upon as a shameful behaviour, if a person lived up to his income, and did not lay by a little every year, for his old age, his wife or children. By this prevailing sentiment, which, generally speaking, was put in practice throughout the whole country, the inhabitants of Holland are able to endure adversity and the loss of trade much longer than any other nation. If we consider what immense riches and floating capitals have been taken from the Dutch by sea, and what large sums they have been obliged to pay to the French since 1795, every one must be astonished, that no national bankruptcy has yet taken place; nay that they are still able to pay enormous sums of money to an expensive court. The present king of Holland, though upon the whole liked very much, on account of his amiable character, and mild disposition, has lately lost a great deal of his popularity, by changing his place of residence. He did not like to remain in the Hague, which is reckoned one of the finest towns in Europe, where the seat of the Dutch government has been from time immemorial, and on account of which it was continually improving with large buildings, hotels, &c. This beautiful place will now be ruined in a short time, as there is no commerce; and it was maintained only by the different departments of government, and the court formerly of the Stadholder, and lately of the present King, who but a few months ago left this place for Utrecht, as it was said because the latter is healthier. After great expences had been incurred for fitting up several buildings for the reception of the court and the different departments of the government, the royal residence was changed again, and will be in the present month (April), transferred to Amsterdam, where new preparations are made for becoming the seat of government. The inhabitants of this place are by no means pleased with the alteration. The *Hotel de Ville*, (an elegant structure, which is always called the eighth wonder of the world, and is built upon more than thirty thousand stakes or rather trees, driven into the ground,) is now converted into a palace for the king. This town-house not being a national building, but erected by the magistrates of Amsterdam, the inhabitants of the place could not be silent, when their property was taken from them, and used for a national purpose without any compensation. Their murmurs and displeasure respecting this were so loudly expressed and so publicly shewn, that the magistrates have been obliged to order, that all public conversation upon this subject should be withheld, and that the transgressors of this edict would be severely punished. The lips of the people were hereby closed, but their dissatisfaction was not taken away. It really is affecting to see, that houses of orphans, receptacles for old age, repositories of workmanship, &c. are now converted into places, where public business will be transacted in future. The inhabitants of these charitable institutions will be conveyed to the Hague, where many empty houses and large buildings are now to be sound. All this must naturally be the subject of conversation. If, however, trade were established again and commerce renewed, so that the

the inhabitants of Amsterdam had something else to think and speak of, they would soon be reconciled to the present state of things; but as long as this is not the case, they will remain very much displeased with their present situation. It is therefore very impolitic of king Louis to make these great and expensive alterations now. It would have been a great deal better, if he had waited till peace was re-established; the only thing which can bring Holland, and chiefly Amsterdam, back again to the ancient greatness and prosperity of the country. The addition of East Friezland, &c. does not please the Dutch at all They never wished for an increase of territory to their own country; they always looked and worked for the increase of their commerce, and the prosperity of their foreign settlements. The alteration of Holland, as well external as internal, is thus very great, but unfortunately for the worse, with the prospect, that the period which can open again the resources of prosperity, is still far distant, and that they will long remain deprived of their commerce and navigation.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IV.

KING OF SWEDEN.

AT a time when the map of Europe is undergoing such extraordinary changes; when one kingdom disappears, and another rises of different government and extent; when fear seems to paralize the sceptered arm, and awful dread to bow the crowned head to the nod of the conqueror; how much ought we to admire and venerate the heroism of one sovereign, Gustavus the Fourth, the young King of the comparatively small realm of Sweden!

This heroic monarch is descended from a line of ancestors, whose names need only be mentioned to awaken remembrances the most honourable.

Gustavus Vasa rescued his country from foreign tyranny, and gave it freedom, prosperity, and happiness: Gustavus Adolphus drove its most powerful enemies far behind their own frontiers; and, at one time, nearly became master of Russia and of Austria: Charles Gustavus brought the haughty King John of Poland under his yoke: Charles the Twelfth's name alone, throws the victories of Alexander the Great into the back ground: Adolphus Frederick's virtues restored to his country the tranquil enjoyment of peace; and Gustavus III. like the illustrious Pericles of Athens, embellished it with all her blessings. The noble public buildings he erected, the museums, academies, and manufactories he founded, the arsenals he filled with warlike stores, the improved state of his army, and the increase of his navy, all these are greater monuments of his fame, than statues or triumphal arches; his history is written in the hearts of his people, and still may be read in their tears. In paying this tribute to the memory of a deceased good king, they do not defraud their present sovereign of any allegiance; for the same spirit of duty and gratitude that actuates them to love the brave reigning prince, moves them to weep, when recollection recalls the murder of his august father. The effects of the great victory of Schwenko-Sund, when Gustavus III. saved his crown and the liberties of his people from the grasp of Russia, yet exist before them; and, with redoubled ardour, they follow to the field the son and emulator of so courageous a defender.

After the death of this heroic and amiable monarch, who was assassinated on the night of the 15th of March, 1791, hardly more than eight months after the glorious victory of Schwenko-Sund; Gustavus Adolphus, not then fourteen years of age, was declared king; but being a minor, his uncle the Duke of Sudermania became regent. In 1782, Gustavus III. had made a will, by which he ordered, that, in case of his decease, his son, Gustavus Adolphus, conformably to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, should not assume the reins of government till arrived at the age of twenty-one. When the war broke out between him and Russia, he made a second will, by which the majority of the heir apparent was fixed at eighteen; on account of the extraordinary progress that young prince had made in his studies, his early indications of courage and judgment, and of the exigency of the times. The assassination of this monarch, ever anxious to ensure the welfare of his people, brought this provident testament too soon into effect. His brother, the Duke of Sudermania, was hardly seated

seated in the regency before the creatures of Russia, (a power ever hostile to Sweden), retired to various other countries. Amongst the most turbulent was the Baron von Armfeldt, who, by his intrigues with the court of St. Petersburgh, was very active in endeavouring to deprive the duke of the regency, and even of life. The Court of Sweden was not ignorant of his plots; all his steps were observed by spies; and an opportunity was seized to take his papers from him; they were sent to Stockholm and laid before the proper tribunal, who arrested all his accomplices that were in the kingdom. The greater part of the documents relative to this trial were published, and proved incontrovertibly to the world, that the conspiracy was managed by the court of Russia.

The Duke of Sudermania wished to unite his royal ward with one of the young Princesses of the house of Mecklenburg. The marriage was even agreed on, and the princess publicly announced as the future Queen of Sweden. At the news of this measure the Empress of Russia shewed great displeasure, pretending that Gustavus the III. had promised her the hand of his son for one of her grand-daughters. The regent would not hearken to her message, which was couched in terms rather of command than expostulation; and the misunderstanding between Sweden and Russia seemed ready to assume the most serious appearances, when a French emigrant, named Christin, arrived at Stockholm. He had come from England, and gave out that he was charged with a mission from Count d'Artois to the Northern Powers. But this was only a pretence, for it was well known afterwards, that he was a secret messenger from the Tzaritza to incline the regent to her views. His negociation was attended with success; and, in the course of a few weeks, General Budberg arrived in Sweden with the title of Ambassador from Russia.

The regent having been completely gained over by the artifices of the imperial court, took the name of Count von Vasa, and repaired with young Gustavus (who concealed his royalty under the appellation of Count von Haga) to St. Petersburgh. The pride of the Empress was at its height; her policy had gained one victory, and her presumption led her to anticipate another.

The most splendid entertainments were devised and given; and the Grand-Duchess Alexandra was introduced, in the full blaze of youthful charms and regal attire, to the young monarch. The sight of her easily made him forget the Princess of Mecklenburg. Proposals of marriage being instantly offered; they were readily accepted, and a day was fixed for the nuptials. All now was congratulation and joy.

When the contract was presented to the king to sign—(to the astonishment of the imperial assembly, who with wonder and disappointment at so much conscience and wisdom in a lover and a youth of nineteen) he said, that the princess must previously change her religion; for, till she complied with that condition, he could not set his hand to the contract.

Catherine at first had recourse to persuasion, flattery, and promises, to prevail on him to sign the deed; but still the young king, though often regarding the lovely Alexandra with a sorrowful and pleading look, remained firm to his purpose.—"The laws of my country command me, (continued he), and none can I make Queen of Sweden who refuses to comply with what they require."—Upon these last words, which were delivered in a calm and determined tone that declared them to be irrevocable, the empress rose sternly from her chair, and, followed by the grand-duke and his imperial sisters, left the room.

Gustavus was steady; and in defiance of the threats of Russia, and his love for the princess, the next morning, with the regent and his whole retinue, quitted St. Petersburg for Sweden. Disgusted with the designs of Russia, which were too apparent in the plot to separate the religion of the queen from the king's (for did the young arch-duchess possess any thing like the ambition of her imperial grand-mother, Sweden might one day have been forced to exchange the simple worship of Luther, for the pageantry of the Greek church); and devoting his mind entirely to the welfare of his country, the virtuous young monarch soon conquered his regrets for the lovely Alexandra;* and married the no less beautiful and amiable Princess of Baden-Durlach, sister to the present Empress of Russia. Before the expiration of a twelvemonth, the young Queen gave birth to a son; and in unison with the most distant provinces, as well as those nearer the royal

* This princess, in 1799, married Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria; and died in child-bed, March 6, 1801.

residence,

residence, while in every part the honest Swedes were rejoicing at this continuance of their illustrious line of kings, the happy monarch himself, on the 19th of March, 1800, summoned a diet at Norkoping, and thus addressed them:—

"*High and Noble, Reverend and Wise, Brave and Honourable, my Good Lords and Men of Sweden!*

"With the most heartfelt pleasure I see you this day assembled, for the first time, before my throne, convinced that I may safely confide my cares for the welfare of faithful subjects, in their own bosoms. Eight years have now elapsed since the opening of the last diet: It was then that my lamented father addressed you for the last time from this throne, and expressed his happiness at being king of so faithful a people; of a people on whose wisdom he relied; and whom he had called together to consult with them in confidence and harmony, on the affairs of the kingdom. Pressing was the occasion; a fanatical fury had seized on the minds of men; it convulsed almost every country, laying waste some and destroying others; and seemed with a sort of demoniac agency to throw itself amidst the senates of the most distant states, and possess their spirits to their own and their nation's destruction. Even in the midst of their counsellors, kings were not always sure of safety. The surrounding realms shewed horrid examples of these convulsions; and wherever sovereigns looked, they saw the minds of men like a train of gun-powder, ready to take fire, either by the touch of design or accident. Formidable it was at such a crisis to call together an assembly of the people; but the King of Sweden knew his own good faith and the loyalty of his subjects At the moment of their appearing before him he said,—it is my dear father's own words that I repeat, 'Few in a similar station would expose themselves to the ferments which often arise in large assemblies, but I do not dread them. I rely on your attachment, and on the frankness with which I shall lay before you the state of the country, and the affairs on which we must deliberate. If your confidence meets mine, the general good can only result from so natural and religious a union; the kingdom will become happy and formidable, and gain the esteem, while it commands the respect of foreign nations.'

"How did he then express his sincere love for his people; what hopes did he not declare of being able, with similar truth, to communicate his pleasure on the conclusion of the diet, at the harmony and wisdom which would guide its deliberations! Alas, he did not then think *that* death so near, which he had so often braved for Sweden in the field; and which he was so soon to meet at the hands of his ungrateful and treacherous subjects!—It wrings my heart, that I must renew, at this moment, when I first address my people from the throne, the recollection of a crime which ought to have been impossible in this country. But it is my duty to remind you of his virtues and his fate; and yours to continue to deplore and execrate the treason that deprived you of such a father. The remembrance of that dreadful deed, horrible as it is, would excite still more grievous ideas within me, had I not the consolation of being surrounded by faithful subjects who abhor alike the perpetrators and the crime, and still, with myself, bewail the loss of a just and gracious sovereign.

"The happiness, honour, and independence, of the kingdom, were the objects of my father's labours; the purity of his intentions can no longer be misconceived; for the times in which we live, and the events which we have witnessed, must convince us more and more of the wisdom of his measures and the benevolence of his zeal.

"As I have inherited, with the throne of my father, his affection for his people, I hope to experience from you the same fidelity which he received; and to have the like opportunity that he had, to felicitate you on the harmony and wisdom of the diet.

"Thus reminding you, my faithful subjects, of the fulfilment of your duties to your king and yourselves, I cannot forget the difficulties that lie before myself. On ascending the throne, from which so many great kings have governed Sweden, I feared that I was not equal to so high a calling; but, when I considered, that by my birth I was summoned to the post; and that my sincere endeavours to do justice to the royal duties, might atone for immature ability and inexperience; when I prayed for the assistance and grace of the Almighty, my courage was re-assured; my confidence was awakened by my trust in the arm of Heaven; and under that conviction, during the eventful course of the last three years, I have faced with intrepidity all difficulties within and without my kingdom. I have

myself sought the means, by useful arrangement and strict economy, to increase the resources of the state. The revenues and expences, together with the wants of the kingdom, I have caused to be estimated, that they may this day be laid before the members of the diet, to prove what I have been able to effect for the benefit of my country; and suggest what farther measures may be necessary for promoting our mutual endeavours to ameliorate and fix the standard of the current coin. The low course of exchange, arising from the pressing debts of the kingdom, has always thwarted my best designs and plans for the welfare of the state. Every individual feels this oppressive evil more or less, but the government feels it most sensibly; for in every way it sustains the load of responsibility. It has not only diminished the revenues of the state; but the low exchange has opened a wide field to selfishness and usury; than which, nothing can operate more prejudicially to the fellow-citizens of greedy speculators; who ought to be shunned by every honest man, and, when discovered, put down by every honourable prince.

"Two oppressive and disastrous years have not a little contributed to the present high prices of corn and other provisions; and the state, as much as individuals—has felt the deficiency of crops, and other heavy losses. I shall, nevertheless, and indeed in proportion to the difficulties of the existing period, find great consolation in any efficacious means to enable me to succour my distressed subjects, and to furnish them with farther proofs of my solicitude for their comfort, prosperity, and happiness.

"I have called this diet, purposely to obviate the pressing evils, and to advise with you, how to prevent future ones of similar nature and magnitude. To effect this important end, it is necessary that I should be *crowned* King of Sweden, in order to cement the sacred bonds of union in the most solemn manner, which ought ever to unite the sovereign with the nation. I conceived the most propitious period for this solemnity would be, on the birth of my beloved and first-born son, Gustavus, the fruit of my happy union with my most dear consort. I want words to express to you the joy I felt on seeing the throne of Sweden, by the grace of the Most High, still more fortified than before; and this happy conviction was mixed with the natural satisfaction of being a father. And if I this day recall these unspeakable emotions to my breast, it is in the fond hope, the perfect trust, that my beloved and faithful subjects may partake in these feelings with their prince, and when he is no more, find in Gustavus the Fifth, a worthy representative of his love, and of the high deserts of Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, and Gustavus the Third!

"When I gave a name to my son, which in so many respects must be dear to his country, I hoped to educate him in such a manner as to render him worthy to be called GUSTAVUS! I shall ever represent to him the great destiny to which Providence calls a King of Sweden; for I am not to be taught that the Almighty does not marshal his armies, by the number of their hosts, nor the extent of their territories. From time immemorial the Kings of Sweden have been the champions of the North; and under the blessing of the *Lord of Hosts*, I hope that the race of Swedish heroes shall not fail in me.

"In order that my son may, from his earliest infancy, be impressed with the importance of his future duty: and that he may never forget that he is born and destined to reign over a free, united, and independent nation, and to promote its happiness above all selfish gratifications, I shall imprint on his heart, that being born to the throne, he is the enlisted servant of the public, the devoted martyr to the ordinances of God. Severe as this tuition is, it is the only one to form good kings; and in the end will produce their content, as well as the people's happiness. All who have been kings, in the true sense of the word in which God ordained it, will know, that the consolation of seeing our people happy, is the only comfort that can sufficiently repay the heart of a worthy sovereign for his manifold cares and troubles.

"Having opened to you, in this august place, the inmost of my thoughts and principles; and revealed to you with sincerity and confidence my feelings, as a son, a sovereign, and a father; I, on the broad and open fellowship of virtue between man and man, expect from you, as my brethren whom I wish to serve, as my subjects whom I might command, and as my friends who ought to trust me, that ye will answer all my wishes, for they point to your own good! A few roods of land would satisfy

the desires of myself, my wife and child! My sovereignty is my people's; and for them alone I am, and remain a king!

"Be assured, that when, in your deliberations with me, unity and sincerity with piety shall be found to preside, we may expect from the grace of God, that this diet will terminate to the welfare and happiness of the people—Then—Yes, O Heavens, that is the witness of my vows!—then shall I think myself amply rewarded for all my past cares and future solicitude!

"Convinced that you, as faithful Swedish subjects, worthy of your ancestors! partake of my sentiments, I wish that the heavenly grace and blessing of the Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and rest on you for ever: And I remain, with royal benevolence and good will, your affectionate Gustavus Adolphus."

About this time his Majesty, taking precautionary measures against foreign ambition, entered into an alliance of armed neutrality with the Emperor of Russia; and after the lapse of a period marked with the most momentous events, on the 17th of June, 1801, a convention of a similar import was signed by the Kings of Sweden and England. By this agreement, the principle that neutral flags constitute neutral property, for the enforcement of which, the powers of the North had united, was modified to the satisfaction of the contracting parties. But, by a subsequent convention with Sweden, Great Britain was authorized to bring in Swedish vessels proceeding to the enemy's ports with certain articles necessary for the equipment of ships of all descriptions; and to exercise the right of purchasing them, upon condition of paying a profit of ten per cent, upon a fair invoice price in England or in Sweden respectively, at the option of the owner, with an indemnification for detention and necessary expences.

Some observations upon this treaty appeared in the French newspaper called the Moniteur, stamped with the character of official remonstrance. That remonstrance notes it as a lamentable circumstance, that the powers of the North should thus be obliged to abandon a principle, which had appeared to them of so much importance to the interests of commerce, and the navigation of neutral states; namely, that the flag covers the merchandize. But with respect to Sweden in particular, it asserted, that she was compelled to grant an additional benefit, by authorizing Great Britain to retain, not upon the terms which we have already stated, but according to her caprice, a part of the naval supplies, which certain states of the continent might endeavour to procure by the channel of Swedish vessels. Such remarks evidently betrayed the discontent with which the French government viewed the conduct of the court of Stockholm, in entering into a treaty with that of St. James's, which definitively adjusted every former point of dispute. The gross misrepresentation this affected remonstrance contained, was as impudent as it was contemptible and false.

The King of Sweden, on the other hand, as a member of the Germanic body, viewed the interference of France in the affairs of the Empire, with reasonable distrust and indignation. A dispute having arisen between several princes of the Empire and the equestrian order, relative to the immediate dependence of the latter upon the princes; this subject, and some other grounds of dissatisfaction, led to a serious misunderstanding between the emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, brother-in-law to the King of Sweden. Bonaparte directed Mons. Otto, French minister at Munich, officially to declare to the elector his displeasure at his conduct, and his expectation that his imperial majesty would take measures to inflict on him a suitable punishment.

To such unjust and insolent interference, the King of Sweden appears to allude, in a note, dated 26th of January, 1804; delivered to the diet of Ratisbon, by his Majesty's minister the Baron de Belt. After expressing the lively solicitude with which his majesty has always been animated for the welfare of the German Empire, and alluding to the illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of several princes; the note proceeds to state his Swedish Majesty's persuasion, that the Emperor and the Empire, when they shall have been requested by the interested states of the Empire, will cause these abuses to be investigated with the most rigid scrutiny, in order that justice may be done to each, and that in future, they may not afford room for discussions which might be attended with most dangerous consequences. The note also expresses his Majesty's conviction, that the deliberation which was to be opened for this purpose between the Emperor and the Empire, will take place with the reciprocal harmony and good understand-

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ing so necessary to the general warfare; and that, in consequence, the mediation of foreign powers in an affair which exclusively relates to the internal concerns of the Empire, will be declined, as such mediation would be contrary to the independence and the dignity of the Empire, and might give birth to an idea that the Emperor and the Empire are two different powers while in fact they form but one and the same power, and are united by the most sacred and inviolable duties. No other mediator therefore was, according to his Majesty's conviction, required; but the maintenance of the constitution, and the application of the laws, of the Empire.

About seven months after the presentation of this note, it was made the foundation of a flippant and insulting attack, inserted in the Moniteur, upon the conduct of his Swedish Majesty. As these observations, with a just alarm at the spreading ambition of France, occasioned the cessation of all diplomatic intercourse between the French legation at Stockholm and the Swedish government, it may not be improper to repeat them here, in the precise words in which they appeared. It is also to be remarked, that they are drawn up in a style manifestly intended to establish an insidious distinction between Gustavus and his subjects.

After asserting that nothing could be more striking than the inconsistency of the steps which the King of Sweden had taken, if the stamp of folly which is impressed on them did not strike still more forcibly; and dwelling upon the former, and present state of Sweden, with respect to the relations of that power with France;—the observations proceed in the following indecent and frantic style—a style better adapted to the stalls of Billingsgate, than to the grave decisions of a First Consul and bench of Senators.

"How (continue these insolent questioners, addressing the King of Sweden) does it happen, that you are the only power that does not perceive how disagreeable are your proceedings at Ratisbon, even to the Germanic body itself? Whilst you sell your cities, you engage in a fantastic discussion of concerns in Germany; whilst you enjoy hospitality at Baden, you insult your father-in-law. There has not been a day of your residence at Carlsruhe, in which you have not given just cause of complaint to that prince. Lastly, during your abode with your brother-in-law the elector of Bavaria, you sign and date from Munich a note contrary to his interests. This prince was then weakened by the war; he was surrounded by armies; he was on the point of being invaded: he would have wanted your assistance, if your arm could have given him any; and it is at that moment, and in the very heart of his capital, that you write against him! You are yet young; but when you shall have attained the age of maturity, if you read the notes you now issue as impromptus while travelling post; you will surely repent of not having followed the advice of your experienced and faithful ministers; you will then do that which you ought always to have done: you will regard only the welfare of your subjects and the good of your country. What it has done for you, and for your ancestors, requires that you should not sacrifice its interests to vain and irregular passions. You will then attempt no more than you can perform; and you will not drive the Germanic body into a war, to the success of which you could contribute nothing; and in which your father-in-law, and your brother-in-law, would probably make a common cause with France. And then, if the interest of the Baltic induces you to unite with Denmark, you will feel that this interest is truly yours; that it is connected with the safety of your states, with the dignity of your crown, and the glory of your nation. You should have taken your precautions so as not to have left your coast unprotected; or to have suffered an enemy's fleet to pass with impunity, within half a cannon shot from your shores, to bombard Copenhagen. It is not by such trophies that your ancestors acquired glory, and adorned the page of history. In short, you will not make, from the inducement of a pitiful subsidy, what no nation in Europe has yet made, a treaty so unworthy of your rank, as to be nearly tantamount to an abdication of your sovereignty. We really think that if you read this advice, it will be lost upon you; but we believe at the same time, that you will not receive any other lesson from France. She is very indifferent to all your steps; indeed she does not call you to account for your conduct, because she cannot confound a loyal and brave nation, and a people who, being her faithful ally for centuries, were justly called the *French of the North*; nay, she does not confound them with a young man led astray by false notions, and unenlightened by reflection. Your countrymen will be

be always well treated by France; the merchant-ships of the people of Sweden will be well received by her; even the squadrons of Sweden, if they be in want, shall be victualled in her ports; she will see in your flags only, the ensigns of Gustavus; the ships and the men shall be regarded as foreign from that boasting pageantry. And, with all this, when you have learnt the true situation of Europe, and have duly appreciated your own, France will then be ready to regard the true interest of your nation, to shut her eyes upon what *you have been*, or or what *you shall have done*."

Justly incensed at the publication of these insidious and impudent remarks, the King of Sweden immediately ordered an official note on the subject, to be transmitted to Monsieur Caillard, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm. It is short, but to the point; and these are the words.

"His majesty the King of Sweden has received a report of the impertinent, the insolent, and ridiculous observations, which Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inserted in his Moniteur of the 14th of August, 1804, under the article of Ratisbon.

"The tone, the style, and even the subject of this article, are all of so extraordinary a nature, that his Majesty has yet been hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it was done in the hope of misleading the public in their opinion of the conduct of his majesty, as appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of separation between his Majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instigation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will be, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never divided his prosperity from theirs; and who never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

"As his Majesty cannot, consistently with his own dignity or the honour of his crown, permit any official intercouse after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both public and private, is immediately to cease between the French legation at Stockholm, and his Majesty's government.

"As a sentence in the article above-mentioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France, would be attended with some advantages; his Majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he has always entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times."

As Duke of Anterior Pomerania, it does not appear that the King of Sweden had been accustomed to take a very active part in the affairs of the Germanic body: but a just sense of the danger to which the constitution of the Empire was exposed, from the views of France, and a wise foresight of a general subversion of all the ancient established forms of government in Europe, if the immeasurable ambition of the haughty Corsican were not effectually restrained, might well induce Gustavus, a monarch who inherited with his crown a hatred to tyrants, to express himself against France, with indignation, dignity, and firmness.

To add to these reasons, the recent, most unjust, and cruel murder of the young and magnanimous Duke d'Enghien operated so powerfully on the heart of Gustavus, as to determine his unappeasable enmity against Bonaparte; whom he could regard in no better light than as the dictator of France, and the general scourge of nations.

Since the King of Sweden first unsheathed his sword against his mighty enemy, it is marvellous to behold the conquests of the one and the resolution of the other. The bloody wreaths won on the plains of Austerlitz and Friedland, are yet green on the brows of Napoleon; and still Gustavus is undismayed. Stralsund and Rugen are lost; but no particle of their monarch's glory has fallen with them. No Swedish artillery or ammunition swell the arsenals of their enemy; no Swedish subjects fill his prisons: when overpowered by numbers, they either died sword in hand, or retired in the Parthian manner, making a dreadful havoc amongst the French troops, who dared to disturb their retreat.

The Northern ally of the King of Sweden is fallen from his side; the peace of Tilsit is signed; and Gustavus stands alone on the Continent, with all the arms of the conqueror levelled at his breast!

Comformably

Conformably to a separate article in the military convention concluded at the court of London, on the 17th of June 1807, respecting the sending of the German Legion to support the defence of Stralsund, the British government expressed (just before the close of the siege) its wish that the Legion should immediately return to England. The king of Sweden did not hesitate to comply, but without delay gave orders for its embarkation. This measure having taken place, the citizens of Stralsund, dismayed at the vast army which lay before their walls, and threatened them with all the miseries of a city taken by storm, threw themselves at the feet of Gustavus, and implored him, as circumstances had so fatally opposed his arms, that he would save their wives and daughters and aged parents from the rage of an incensed and cruel foe—that he would consent to surrender the town!

Having assented to these prayers, the king took every proper measure to secure the future safety of the terrified inhabitants. His brave troops marched out in honourable martial order; and, after spiking the cannon, and destroying the ammunition, on the 23d of August, he and the remnant of his faithful followers resigned the city to its own magistrates,—and embarked for Sweden.

Since that period, the French, have extended their conquests in Pomerania; have gained Denmark, and secured Russia; but still hope settles on the proud crest of the young and undaunted Gustavus! And to shew how deeply the principles of sublime patriotism, honour, and loyalty, are fixed in his soul; we shall close this sketch with an account of a conversation which pa-sed at, Schlatkoff, between him and the French General Brune.

When the general came into the presence of the king, he bowed and said, "I am here in consequence of your majesty's command." The king then addressed him.

"I have wished to speak with you myself, General, in order to render unnecessary, all farther explanation on the article added to the conclusion of the armistice at Schlatkoff; as I wish that every thing be clear and distinct, so that no misconstruction may arise. My governor-general has already, in consequence of my order, told you in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements than those established in the armistice itself; and I now repeat to you, that it is that act only, which I regard as binding."

"Does your Majesty (asked the general,) permit me to speak? or is it your Majesty's pleasure to explain only your thoughts on the subject?"

"You are at liberty to speak yours," answered the king.—The general then began.

"I can mention an instance in which I was myself concerned; for I concluded a similar armistice in Holland with the Duke of York; and I had thought the additional article now in question, ought to have been as sacred as the armistice itself, when founded on the honour of both the commanders in chief."

"Yes, (said the king,) it is exactly on the same principle that I acknowledge only the armistice at Schlatkoff. Besides, Bonaparte has himself furnished me with a reason if I chose to make use of it; for did he not say, that when he took the command of the army himself, he ordered General Mortier, in case the additional article should not be accepted, to break off the armistice! Now, since I have taken the command of my army in person, I might have had, on these grounds, a sufficient plea for putting an end to the armistice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done so."

General Brune answered this by a reference wide from the mark, saying something about the ancient alliance between Sweden and France, and hinting at a union between the two nations.

"True, (said the king); I wish as sincerely as you can, that this alliance might be revived. But the French nation is no longer the same; those happy times are past, when a close alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms: the present state of affairs prevents the renewal of their old friendship."

"The French nation (returned the general,) is always the same. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progress; she has improved her agricultural resources; and if at a future time your Majesty might have an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps be interesting to your Majesty to see and to know that country."

"I look upon France as it now stands, (said the king), as the scourge of Europe."

"Yes, (answered the general), we have been much engaged in warfare. The emperor has a great character."

"I do not know of any emperor of France,"

France," replied the king. General Brune did not attempt to answer this remark, and Gustavus proceeded; "General, have you forgotten that you have a lawful king?"

"I do not even know (Brune ventured to say), if such a one exists."

"How, (exclaimed the king), *if* he exists? you all know that he does. He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful king, and his rights are unquestionably sacred. He only wishes to assemble his united subjects round his standard."

"Where is that standard?" enquired the general. The king made a quick reply; "If no where else, you will always find it with me." I am told (rejoined Brune), that he has abdicated his rights to the Duke d'Angouleme.

"I know of no such abdication, (said the king), on the contrary Louis the Eighteenth has issued a proclamation, a pledge of his sentiments towards his people, to which Monsieur and all the princes of the blood have given their consent. Do you know that proclamation?"

"No; (hastily replied the general), I know nothing of it, upon my honour."

"Then, (said the king), the Duke de Pienne, Marschal des Camps, in the service of his Majesty, is here, and it is likely he has a copy of it with him; I will order him to be called, and you shall see the proclamation." As the king spoke, he observed the great embarrassment, nay anxiety and dread which agitated the countenance of the general, and, in compassion to his distress, he stopped from giving the proposed order, and added, "but perhaps this would occasion too much notice!"

"Yes, (cried the relieved general), but if your Majesty would send it to me in a cover, to the outposts, I would read it myself, and my officers should also see it."

The king proceeded.—"In this proclamation, Louis the Eighteenth promises to all military persons who wish to return to their duty, to retain them in their rank and honours. Do you suppose, general, that the present state of affairs in France can last long?"

"Every thing is liable to change," replied Brune."

"Don't you think (resumed his Majesty,) that Providence who has hitherto permitted you so many successes, can put a stop to them, for the sake of justice and mercy?"

The general answered, "But it may happen that persons who mean well, act according to their conviction even against the decrees of Providence."

"I suppose, then, (said the king) that you promise yourself a continuance of success at any rate! But can you seriously think that your good fortune is beyond the control of fate?"—The general making no reply to this, his Majesty resumed;—"If you had it in your choice to serve your lawful king, or the cause you now have embraced, what would you do? Answer me sincerely."

Here the General looked down, rubbed his forehead, and said—"That is a question that requires some consideration."

"To me it seems, (said the king,) that you ought not to want much time to decide. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty, or would continue to defend the principles you have adopted?"

"In regard to that; (faultered out the general), yes, I shall defend those principles—I shall do my duty for the present."

"Do you know (asked the king,) that Bonaparte has proposed to the king of France to treat with him on his rights? —This is the greatest proof that he could give, of his acknowledging those rights."

"I am ignorant about that," replied the general.

"But do you know, (added his Majesty,) that the king has constantly refused it; and said, as Francis the First did, *We have lost every thing except our honour!*" General Brune echoed these last words with something like enthusiasm; and the king continued.—"I know the King of France intimately; and he deserves to be known for his great and excellent qualities.—You, general, can never have a quiet mind; for what will be your situation should all be changed?"

The general's heroic transport still continued, and he replied; "I shall then die an honourable death, sword in hand. As a military man, I am exposed to such a fate every moment. The question is not to die, but to die as one ought."

"That depends upon the attending circumstances, (replied the king); and surely, general, there exists a happiness which consists in peace of mind; the consequence of having fulfilled our duties, and acted according to the dictates of conscience! Bonaparte can never know that calm rest of the soul. He might have spared himself many crimes, and made his name gloriously immortal if he had restored the throne to the king. He may gain fortuitous honour, much celebrity,

brity, and many advantages, but he can never recover any peace of mind."

The general answered by speaking largely on the talents of Bonaparte; and said, there was none of the Bourbon family who had distinguished himself in war so illustriously. The king interrupted him by observing that "there occur favourable circumstances, and all that is required is only to take advantage of them." Brune seemed to admit this, and his Majesty added, "the death of the Duke d'Enghien—what an enormity!"

The general rather confounded, replied, "I was at that time in Constantinople, and cannot explain it.—But I belong to the revolution; and the revolution and its consequences were brought about by the will of the French people."

"No, (said the king,) it is not the French people who have made the revolution; it is the rabble. We now see plainly the contradictory effects of these mob revolutions. This one began with abolishing all distinctions, in order to introduce equality; and now, you yourself are a proof that these favorite principles are quite changed."

Here the general bowed and observed, "If your Majesty had been in the place of Louis the Sixteenth, the revolution had never happened."

The king answered, "I will not compliment myself on that head, as I never found myself in the like circumstances. Louis the Sixteenth was too good and conciliating; and has proved, that those amiable qualities, when misapplied, may have fatal consequences. You have yourself led me to this subject. I have been candid with you; and my character required that I should declare myself on the subject. It is my duty to speak as I have done. Could you imagine that I should look with indifference upon a people neglecting and outraging their duty to their lawful king, when I am a king myself? that would be to forget myself."

"Your Majesty (said the general,) considers the king as a brother!"

The king replied; "It seems to me that the French ought themselves to understand and fulfil their duties, without looking to any foreign power for an example."

General Brune did not attempt to follow up the subject, but turned the conversation on the additional clause in the armistice. "Your Majesty is then determined as to the ten days notice?"

The king decisively answered "Yes."

"But should not your Majesty, (insidiously asked the general,) wish to agree *privately*, that the armistice shall not cease till after a month's notice?"

"General, (answered the king,) you do not know me, if you believe me capable of entering into such an agreement."

With these words his Majesty broke up the conference; and General Brune retired in great confusion.

Since that period, this magnanimous monarch, has shewn the same steady and consistent conduct.

Though surrounded by enemies, he still holds firm to England and to honor: and like his brave ancestors, will acknowledge no peace that does not leave Sweden free.—His people are worthy of their king; and in all their proceedings manifest, rather the ardent affection of children to a parent, than the cooler feelings of merely faithful subjects. He mixes with them at their public festivals; they share in his domestic comforts; and while they look on his lovely wife and his beautiful offspring, their hearts acknowledge the empire of virtue; and when he turns his eyes on the people, his soul exults in a nation which love him as a Father, a Benefactor, and as a good King, *the noblest work of God.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ROSE OF ROSANNA,

WRITTEN ON READING MISS EDGEWORTH'S TALE OF "ROSANNA."

THOUGH bright the hues of Sharon's Rose,
And fragrance rich its leaves exhale:
A brighter, fairer blossom blows
In sweet Rosanna's simple tale.

Though witless Wealth, with care and cost,
His gaudy Tulips proud display:
Can they the Rose's sweetness boast
That decks the bower of farmer Gray?

There flows a fount of calm delight
For Innocence with smile serene;
While Industry, directed right,
Gladdens the dear domestic scene.

Rosanna

Rosanna Rose! Rosanna Bower!
Be your's sweet Peace's halcyon reign;
And never may perverted Power
Your sun obscure,—your beauties stain!

O'CONNOR.

IMITATION OF AN ADMIRED ODE OF HORACE.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi, &c.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

WHEN Lydia chants Telephus' charms,
His rosy neck, and waxen arms,
With maiden'd rage I sigh;
'Tis then my colour fades away,
My frigid limbs forget to play,
I languish, faint and die.

A dewy sweat within me glides,
That circles round my humid sides,
And robs my soul of rest;
The dewy sweats too plainly show,
The flames that now around me glow,
And torture now my breast.

I burn to see thy shoulders bare,
Thy snowy breast—thy charms appear,
Deform'd by madd'ning wine;
Or some fierce youth there swim in bliss
And with his tooth imprint a kiss,
And leave behind a sign.

Believe me, he'll ever rebel prove,
His heart from thee will fickle rove,
So barb'rous was his kiss;
Thy lovely mouth he steep'd in gore
Where Venus breathed Nectarean lore,
And placed quintessent bliss.

More happy they, who close are wed,
Who sweet enjoy the nuptial bed,
And are from envy free;
Whom mutual love removes from strife,
Who calmly pass the hour of life,
And daily comfort see.

London, January 26, 1808.

O Venus, Regina, &c.

BY THE SAME.

O VENUS! queen of every grace,
Quit, oh! quit your Cyprian place,
And hither speed with all your train,
Nor let these gifts be all in vain:
'Tis Glycira's temple here appears,
And all her gifts she hither bears.
For you the fair would sound the lyre,
And you with transports would inspire.
Oh! come, and with the fervid boy,
In wanton tresses love enjoy;
The nymph, and all the youthful band
With Mercurius here command:
What love, what rapture can there be,
If Cupid be not joined with thee?

London.

TRANSLATION FROM MAUZOTTI.

DEPART, my book, through country or through town,
Though envy will be sure to cry thee down;
And many a barking foe, to vent his spite,
Will seek, to tear thee with envenom'd bite.
Many, who, though they nothing can produce
Of worth themselves, take pleasure in abuse;
But who, by carping at another's claim,
Gain nothing for themselves but empty fame.
Do thou, my book, these snarling curs despise,
And only seek to please the good and wise;
For, though of wise and good but few there be,
Thou cans't rejoice in such minority.

Co. Down, Ireland. R.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TAKING OF NEW CARTHAGE BY SCIPIO, AND LÆLIUS.

FROM Dr. TYTLER's MS. TRANSLATION OF SILIUS ITALICUS.

AND now sev'n times Hyperion's rising light
Had chac'd away the darkness of the night;
When plainly they more near the city drew
And greater, as they came, its summit grew,
When Lælius, o'er the sea, just at the time
The chief* before had bid him reach the clime,
Arriving, to the walls his fleet inclin'd,
And close, with this, invests the town behind.
Carthage, by nature's kind assistance, heaves
Her walls on high, surrounded by the waves;
A little isle, before the harbour, keeps
A narrow entrance, and shuts in the deeps
Upon the side where Titan throws his rays,
When just emerging from the eastern seas.
But where it views his ev'ning beams, the main
Ejects his waters on a fenny plain;
And still the tide, that constant comes and goes,
Now seeks the seas, and now the land o'erflows.
But where the town stands on a hill sublime,
A front presenting to the northern clime,
It prone from thence into the deep descends,
And with th' eternal wave the wall defends.
Yet the bold host, as walking on a field,
Their victor-ensigns there in haste impell'd,
And strive to climb the hills, where Aris stands
As hostile chief; he, to the lofty lands,
Had call'd, t'oppose their arms, auxiliar pow'rs,
And fortify'd the mountain, and the tow'rs.
The nature of the ground against them strove;
For pushed by little force of those above,
Th' assailants lose their footing, tumble down
On ev'ry side, o'er precipices thrown,
And from their mangled bodies breath'd away
Their souls, as prostrate in the dust they lay.

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* Scipio.

But

But when the tide retiring held again
Its refluent course, and sunk into the main;
Where late the waves were cut by lofty prows,
Blue Nereus safe to bring their feet allows.
This way the Dardan leader silent strove,
Intrepid, firm, his warlike bands to move.
His army sudden from the deep he calls,
And thro' the billows rushes to the walls.
They hasten up behind him on the side
Where Aris, trusting to the flowing tide,
Had left the town without a guard; and straight
The Carthaginian (miserable fate!)
Extends, now humbly prostrate on the ground,
His vanquish'd neck in fetters to be bound,
And bids the people yield their arms around.

ON HUMAN LIFE.

BY MISS STARKE.

HOPE'S cheering beams, Health's freshest flow'rs,
Ambition's sweets, and Pleasure's bow'rs,
Life's op'ning paths adorn;
Enraptur'd with the luring maze,
The youthful pilgrim fearless strays,
Nor heeds each lurking thorn.

With forests drear, with rivers vast,
With mountains never to be past,
Heav'n's narrow road seems barr'd;
But if, by Constancy impell'd,
Along this road our course be held,
How bright is our reward!

Assable shadows fade away
Before the glorious orb of day,
E'en so, before our sight,
Each doubt, each fear, each danger flies,
Till aiding Seraphs bless our eyes
With Realms of endless light.

No mind, how weak so'er it be,
Arm'd by celestial Constancy,
Shall fail those realms to gain;
But when, by dazzling phantoms led,
In Pleasure's treach'rous paths we tread,
Each step 's progressive pain.

The rose, so lovely in the morn,
At even only yields a thorn,
To lacerate our hearts;
Ambition's dreams soon cease to please;
Health vanishes before Disease,
And Hope herself departs.

MORNING SONG,

(MORGENLIED) FROM THE GERMAN OF GESNER.

WELCOME, early orb of morn!
Welcome, infant day!
O'er the wood-topp'd mountain borne,
Mark its coming ray!

Now o'er babbling brooks it beams;
Sips from each flower its *dew*;
Now with glorious gladdening gleams
Wakes the world anew.

Zephyrs first, o'er flowers that slumber'd,
Quit their couch, and play;
Breathe o'er flowers in sighs unnumber'd,
Breathe the scent of day.

Fancy now her reign gives o'er,
Every vision flies;
Chloe's cheek is wan no more,
Cupids round it rise.

Hasten, Zephyr, waft from roses
All their loveliest bloom!
Haste where Chloe now reposes,
Wake her from her tomb!

To the fairest's couch repair,
Wanton round her pillow;
O'er her lip and bosom fair
Bathe thy blandest billow!

She wakes, she whispers to the gale,
Wakes from her morning dream;
Whilst to the stream, and thro' the vale,
I er'st have breath'd her name. S.

AN INVITATION TO THE WAKE.

BY MISS M——, OF BIRMINGHAM.

SOFTLY steals the blush of morning
Through the sky, late veil'd in night;
Rising Sol the East adorning,
Bids all nature wake to light.

Hark! the village bells are ringing;
Mirth and pastime call away;
And the joyous milkmaid singing,
Welcomes in our holiday.

Haste, my fair, no longer tarry;
Soon we'll trip across the plain;
No sad cares our hearts shall carry;
And our joy shall banish pain.

When we reach the scene of pleasure,
We in every sport will join;
Glad I'd give my little treasure
For one transient smile of thine.

Ribbands gay shall be thy fairing
To adorn thy flowing hair;
Tho' no costly jewels wearing,
Thou'lt shine fairest of the fair.

Come, I see that smile, consenting,
Tell's me all that thou would'st say;
That my lovely maid relenting,
Hastes to bless our holiday.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE,

BY THE SAME.

SWEET songster of the feather'd choir,
Still, still attune thy welcome lay;
In this sad heart some joy inspire,
And from it chase my griefs away.

Ah no! 'twere far beyond thy power
To heal these wounds so deeply made;
But thou canst sooth the lonely hour,
When night has spread her friendly shade.

When on yon stream the moon-beams play,
I'll haste me to my fav'rite tree;
And whilst I listen to thy lay,
I'll think I hear my love in thee.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

SALIC LAW.

THE Salic law was instituted by Charlemagne, who, when he had made a conquest of the country betwixt the Elbe and the river Sala, having observed that the women were lewd and voluptuous, and consequently unfit to have rule and government, cut them off from all successions by this ordinance; *in terram Salicam mulieres ne succedant.*

CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

Sir William Temple has recorded an observation of Charles the Second, on the climate of England, which he says he thought "new and right, and truly like a king of England that loved and esteemed his own country. It was in reply to some of the company that were reviling our climate, and extolling those of Italy and Spain, or at least of France. He said he thought that the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without trouble and inconvenience, the most days of the year, and the most hours of the day; and this he thought he could be in England, more than any other country he knew of in Europe. And (adds Sir William) I myself believe it is true, not only of the hot and the cold, but even among our neighbours in France and the Low Countries themselves, where the heats and the colds, or the changes of seasons, are less treatable than they are with us."

ENGLISH GARDENS.

Sir William Temple said he esteemed the true region of gardens in England, to be the compass of ten miles about London, where the accidental warmth of air from the fires and steams of so vast a town, makes fruits as well as corn, a great deal forwarder than in Hampshire or Wiltshire, though more Southward by a full degree.

ALPHONSO, KING OF ARRAGON.

It was a saying of Alphonso, surnamed the Wise, King of Arragon; that among so many things as are possessed by men, or sought after during the course of their lives, all the rest are but baubles, except, *old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to converse with, and old books to read.*

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

The following pun is recorded of James the first, King of England. Taylor, called the *Water Poet*, on account of his being a Thames waterman, had written a book entitled *Laugh and be Fat*, which gave much offence to Mr. Coryate, the celebrated traveller. This book, on complaint being made, was ordered by command to be burnt. Coriat following this with fresh complaints against Taylor, his Majesty was pleased to tell him, that when the lords of his privy council had leisure, and nothing better to do, they should hear and determine the difference between *Mr. Coryate the Scholar*, and *John Taylor the Sculler.*

DON QUIXOTTE.

An ingenious Spaniard has said, that Cervantes by his history of Don Quixot had ruined the Spanish monarchy; for before that time, love and valour were all romance among them: every young cavalier that entered the scene, dedicated the services of his life to his honour first, and then to his mistress. After Don Quixot appeared, and with that inimitable wit and humour turned all this romantic honour and love into ridicule, the Spaniards began to grow ashamed of both, and to laugh at fighting and loving; or at least otherwise than to pursue their fortune, or satisfy their lust; and the consequences of this both upon their bodies and their minds, the Spaniards would needs have pass for a great cause of the ruin of Spain, or of its greatness and power.

VENICE.

In 1574, Henry the Third of France, (who had been elected King of Poland,) returning to take possession of the former crown, which devolved to him on the death of Charles the Ninth, his brother, visited Venice in his way to Paris. On this occasion the Senate prepared an entertainment for him at the arsenal. On the King's entrance, and before he sat down to table, he was shown an empty dock, in which men were set to work to construct a galley within his sight, and proceeded with so much diligence and expedition that before the King rose from table it was finished, and a discharge of cannon made from it upon the King's drinking Prosperity to the Republic.

PHILIP THE GOOD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

The following humorous frolic is recorded of this amiable prince. Being at Bruges during a festival in the winter season, he amused himself in the long evenings, by sometimes walking about that populous city, attended by a few courtiers in a sort of *incognito*. In one of these walks he met with a fellow buried in sleep and drink, and snoring at full length on a bench. He ordered his attendants to bring him to his palace, but to be careful

at

at the same time not to awaken him. When brought into a proper apartment he gave directions for his being stript of his dirty cloaths; and then to be richly habited and laid upon a bed of state. When the fellow was fully awake and sober, he found himself he knew not where, in a dress he could not account how he obtained, and surrounded by a numerous train of servants in rich liveries, who anticipatud all his wants with the most officious and obsequious alacrity. At supper-time he was plied with the richest wines, of which he took off solarge a dose, that he was soon brought to the same state of stupid intoxication, from which he had been taken the preceding evening when conveyed to the palace. Now it was that they put on his former proper dress, and carried him to the same place, as he had been found in. The fellow had not made them so much sport the day before as he did when he returned to himself. All the jest was to see how he looked upon it. In conclusion, the poor man told his friends he had seen a vision, and could not be persuaded to the contrary: and thus ended the duke's frolick.

SPENSER.

Queen Elizabeth having directed her treasurer to give him 100*l.* for his poems which he had presented to her, Cecil thought this was paying two much *for a song.* "Give him then" replied the Queen, "what you think meet in reason;" and she was punctually obeyed, for the Poet received nothing. He took care however in the course of one of her progresses to present to her this petition.

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

This seasonable remonstrance succeeded and Spenser received his originally intended reward.

SHAKSPEARE.

"He was never any scholar as he would if alive confess," says an old author. "But by keeping company with learned persons, and conversing with jocular wits, he became so famously witty, or wittily famous, that by his own industry without the help of learning, he attained to an extraordinary height in all strains of dramatic poetry; so that Heraclitus himself might afford to smile at his comedies they were so merry, and Democritus scarce forbear to sigh at his tragedies they were so mournful."

"Many were the wit-combats between him and Ben Jonson, which two we may compare to a Spanish great galleon, and an English man-of-war. Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performances. Shakspeare with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."

An epitaph written for him at the time of his decease, thus commences

Renowned Spenser, move a bit more nigh
To learned Chaucer, and rare Beaumont lie
A little nearer Spenser, to make room
For Shakspeare, in your threefold, fourfold, tomb;
To lodge all four in one bed make a shift
Until doomsday; for hardly will a fifth
Betwixt this day and that by fate be slain,
For whom your curtains may be drawn again.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON

Was of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the author of a volume of epigrams, and I believe was the first translator of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. His father was imprisoned in the Tower, and put to an enormous expence before he could obtain his release, for carrying a letter to the Princess, (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. His mother was an attendant about the person of the Princess, and Sir John himself was her godson.

BEN JONSON

Was compelled by poverty to leave Cambridge after having entered at St. John's, and was obliged, for subsistence, to have recoure to manual labour. His mother had married a bricklayer, and with him he assisted in building Lincoln's Inn, where, tho' he had a trowel in his hand, he had always a book in his pocket.

DR. DONNE

Attained such an early proficiency in scholastic knowledge, that he is said to have to have entered at Hart-hall, Oxford, at nine years old. The death of his father put him in possession of a fortune of 3000*l.* after which he visited many parts of Europe. At length, by King James's desire, he took orders, and was appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards advanced to the deanery of St Paul's. He was eminent as a poet, but still more so as a preacher; and tho' the productions of his early years were chiefly of a facetious and satirical cast, yet those of the latter period of his life were more suitable to the sacred character which he had assumed. Take the following hymn, written in sickness, as a specimen:—

Wilt thou forgive that sin where I begun,
Which was my sin, tho' it were done before?
Wilt

Wilt thou forgive that sin through which I
run,
And do run still, tho' still I do deplore?
When thou hast done, thou hast not done,
For I have more.

Wilt thou forgive that sin which I have won
Others to sin, and made my sin their door?
Wilt thou forgive that sin, which I did shun
A year or two, but wallowed in a score?
When thou hast done, thou hast not done,
For I have more.

I have a sin of fear, that when I've spun
My last thread, I shall perish on the shore;
But swear by thyself, that at my death thy
son
Shall shine as he shines now, and heretofore;
And having done that, thou hast done;
I ask no more.

He was buried in St. Paul's Church, and a monument was there erected to his memory by the liberality of some unknown friend, who privately transmitted a sufficient sum for that purpose to his executors. It was unfortunately destroyed by the dreadful conflagration of 1666.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER

Meeting one day at a tavern to form the plan of a new tragedy, the latter in the course of conversation undertook to kill the king. This intention being understood literally by a listener, they were in consequence of his information apprehended. The development of their dramatic plot however soon procured their liberation.

DRAYTON.

The works of this poet, tho' now neglected, were once read with rapture. The great Seldon thought the Poly-Olbion worthy of his comments, and England's Heroical Epistles were so well received, that they procured their author the title of the British Ovid. His legends of Robert Duke of Normandy, Matilda, Piers Gaveston and Thomas Cromwell, are by no means despicable. Query, whether some of the bards of the present day would not be better employed in modernizing the best productions of our older writers, than in deluging the literary world with their ephemerical reiterations of trite epithet and affected sentiment.

ANTHONY BREWER

Was the author of several dramatic pieces of little merit. A circumstance no less simple than singular has however rescued his name from oblivion. Cromwell in his juvenile days performed the part of Tactus in Brewer's "Lingua," and there stumbled upon the crown, for which the five Senses, are represented as contending. He afterwards performed the same part so successfully upon a wider stage, that this adventitious rehearsal was recalled to remembrance.

JOHN DAVIS,

Who died in the reign of James the First, well deserves to be ranked with the other eminent characters that Hereford has produced. Fuller calls him the greatest penman of the age, and says he was celebrated for fair writing, for close writing, and for variety of writing. His expedition was incredible, and some consideration was required to determine whether his lines were written or printed. He could also so cunningly disguise and mix his various hands as to make them appear innumerable. He occasionally exercised himself in poetcal composition, and contributed a sprig to the Odcombian Garland that precedes "Coryate's Crudities."

PAGAN FISHER,

Alias Paganus Piscator, was Poet Laureat to Cromwell, and wrote many poetical pieces both in Latin and English. In the former language his Marston Moor, and Ode to Peace, were, at the time of their publication, very much admired.

POOR ROBIN'S ALMANACK.

When this singular production first made its appearance, (probably soon after the restoration,) a plate was prefixed to it representing Charles the First, Strafford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Darby, Lord Capel, and Dr. Hewet, crowned with wreaths of laurel; and on the opposite side were Cromwell, Bradshaw, Ireton, Scot, Harrison and Peters, hanging in halters; and between these groups was placed the Earl of Essex and Mr. Christopher Love.

TAYLOR THE WATER POET.

This eccentric man was a native of Gloucestershire. When he relinquished the oar, he kept a public house in Phœnix-alley, Long Acre, where, after the execution of Charles the First, he set up the sign of the mourning crown. This however he was speedily obliged to remove, and he then exhibited his own portrait, garnished with the following couplet.

"There's many a king's head hang'd up for
a sign,
And many a saint's head too, then why not
mine?"

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY,

Who fell a sacrifice to the vindictive fury of the Duchess of Somerset, was a native of Bourton in Glocestershire. To his poem entitled "a Wife," this character is prefixed in the "Epistle to the Reader." "Had such a poem been extant among the
ancient

ancient Romans, altho' they wanted our easy conservation of wit by printing, they would have committed it to brass, lest injurious time might deprive it of due eternity."

BISHOP JEWEL.

It is related of this prelate that he had so improved his memory by art, as to be able to repeat verbatim any thing he had written after once reading it. He usually began to commit his sermon to memory at the ringing of the bell, and "hard barbarous names and strange words," he could after twice reading repeat *backwards and forwards*. To such perfection indeed did he arrive in this art, that he soon repeated the "whole gospel," by devoting to it only one hour in the day.

CORYATE'S CRUDITIES.

Ben Jonson was one of the wits that assisted in ushering this book into the world. He wrote a character of the author, an explanation of his frontispiece, and an acrostic upon his name. I transcribe the last for its oddity.

"Try and trust Roger, was the word, but now
Honest Tom Tell-truth puts down Roger, How?
Of travel he discourseth so at large,
Marry he sets it out at his own charge;
And therein, (which is worth his valour too,)
Shews he dares do more, than Paul's churchyard durst do.

Come forth thou bonny bouncing book then, daughter
Of Tom of Odcombe, that odd jovial author,
Rather his son I should have called thee, why?
Yes thou wert born out of his travelling thigh,
As well as from his brain, and claimest thereby
To be his Bacchus as his Pallas: be
Ever his thighs male then, and his brains she."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE *of* EXPENCE.

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DISCOURSES explanatory of the Object and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy; by Andrew Coventry, M.D. 8vo. 4s.

Hints on the Economy of feeding Stock, and bettering the Condition of the Poor. 8vo. 10s.

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture concerning the Use and Culture of Potatoes. 4to. 7s. 6d.

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Universal Biography; by J. Lempriere, D.D. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

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This mill may be described as a ring or circle of hard wood, stone, or cast-iron, either raised on arches or otherwise, or sunk below the surface of the ground, which is to be in the centre of the ring, or circle. On the spindle of the mill is a cog-wheel, and other apparatus; the whole is moved by one or more horses to be harnessed to a pole, which pole has a collar in which a lever turns, and thus, by a new construction, position, combination, and connection of the axis in peritrochio, the lever and lantern wheel or pinion put together like one solid and compact body, they all revolve together with two distinct motions, viz. a rotatory one on their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary one on the circle, constantly acting upon and impelling the cog-wheel and spindle by their united powers and combined actions.

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Report of a Committee of the Institute on Galvanism.

M. HAUY, in the name of the committee of galvanism, reports that they had adjudged the prize of three thousand livres to M. Ermann, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin.

Bonaparte soon after the discovery of the true principle of galvanic electricity, by Volta, presented to this philosopher a gold medal, and further decreed an annual prize of three thousand livres

livres for the best experiments made upon this fluid in the course of the year, and the sum of sixty thousand livres to the person, who, by his experiments and discoveries in electricity and galvanism, should accomplish an advance comparable to that made by Franklin and Volta, in these sciences. Notwithstanding the publication of many interesting results, no one was deemed worthy of even the annual prize; the first honours of which, are now presented to M. Ermann.

It is well known that if the galvanic pile be insulated, the two halves of it are in different states of electricity. If the pile commence by a plate of zinc, the inferior part disengages resinous or negative electricity, and the higher part, vitreous or positive. The density of the fluid diminishes from the extremes, where it is at its maximum, towards the middle, where the electricity is neutral, or at its zero.

If a communication from the superior pole to the ground be established, the vitreous fluid will be withdrawn from the plate in contact with the conductor, this plate will replace its loss at the expence of its neighbouring plate, as will also occur with respect to the remainder. The conductor communicating with the earth, a mass infinite with respect to the pile, this will be deprived of all its vitreous fluid, and assume the state of resinous electricity. The maximum of this electricity still remains at the inferior pole, and we may conceive that the zero will correspond with the superior pole.

By inverting the proceeding, the whole pile will assume the vitreous electricity, and the zero will be at the lowest point or pole.

If a conductor be placed in contact with both poles at once, an uninterrupted circulation will be established between these fluids, which incessantly tend to an union with each other, and are continually renewed by the spontaneous action of the pile.

If the communicating medium between the poles be a non-conducting substance no change is produced.

These observations are necessary to give force to the contrast between common substances and those which were the subjects of M. Ermann's experiments, which seem to establish in these a conducting power, which is peculiar and varying according to circumstances.

Such a substance is well dried alkaline soap. If a stick of it be placed in contact with either pole of an insulated pile, and communicate at the same time with the ground, the pole which it touches will be discharged; the zero ascends or falls to the point of contact, and the maximum of electricity is found at the opposite extremity. The soap, therefore, acts as common conducting bodies.

Suppose now that the stick communicate at once with the two poles, and be at the same time insulated. Neither pole is discharged, nor is any perceptible change remarked in the state of the pile. The soap therefore has changed its character. It acts as non-conducting insulating bodies.

The apparatus remaining the same, a communication is formed by metallic wire, between any point of the soap and the ground; the resinous pole is instantly discharged, and the vitreous pole rises to the maximum of electricity. The soap thus acts the part of a conducting body in the portion of it near to the resinous pole, and the part of a non-conducting body in the part contiguous to the vitreous pole.

The flame of Alkohol presents analogous effects, with this difference, that, when a communication is formed between any point and the ground, the vitreous pole is discharged.

Here then are bodies, disposed to exert, according to circumstances, two opposite powers, neither of which exists in common bodies but to the exclusion of the other, and which, by a singularity still more remarkable, unite, in certain cases, both one and the other powers. Thus the galvanic electricity subjected in its production and developement to peculiar modifications, seems to be further distinguished by this kind of transformation of the actions of certain bodies upon the two electricities of which this appears to be an union.

These new phenomena will serve as valuable materials to extend or perfect the theory, when the natural philosopher, after having considered them in every point of view, by varying the experiments in which this recurs, shall have succeeded in developing through the dissimularities which appear to separate them, those common points which unite these to other phenomena.

M. Pilger, formerly captain of horse, now a veterinary surgeon in Hessia, has published a great number of experiments made to ascertain, by galvanism, the effects of certain poisons. There appears to be some essential differences between the human stomach and that of the horse, but the simularities and analogies are sufficient to warrant the expectation of

of the most useful results from such experiments. Probably no place in the world affords so great a facility for this object, as the well-informed veterinary surgeons of this neighbourhood enjoy; and we should be happy to learn that any such directed their attention to a subject which might be attended with such beneficial consequences to humanity.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LONDON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society of Architects of London, have recently published the first volume of their Transactions, and they propose to present the public annually with a selection from the labours of its members This volume contains four papers, the first of which is by Mr. Edmund Aikin, on Modern Architecture, or that style of building, which, founded on the imitation of the remains of Roman antiquity, took its rise with the revival of literature and the fine arts, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and gradually, but finally, prevailing over the Gothic style, has for a considerable period been established throughout the countries of Europe. To compare ancient with modern architecture, to examine how far the latter has been successful in its imitation, and what are its characteristic defects, is the purport of this paper, which is only the first part of a more extended Essay.

Mr. Aikin then takes a short historical view of architecture, and first considers that of Greece, the extreme simplicity, and even uniformity, of which are the most striking circumstances. The temples of Greece were invariably quadrilateral buildings, differing only in size, and in the disposition of the porticos. The system of Grecian architecture is founded on the simple principles of wooden construction, and it appears probable that the earliest Greek temples were really of wood, since so many of them were consumed during the invasion of Xerxes. The Doric order bears the authentic and characteristic marks of its legitimate origin in wooden construction, transferred to stone. Fluting the shaft of columns is a practice never omitted in any great and finished Grecian work, and is a beautiful ornament, which is applied with equal happiness to break the otherwise heavy mass of a Doric shaft, or in the other orders to obviate an inconsistent plainness. The invention of the Ionic and Corinthian orders enlarged the bounds of architectural composition, and completed its powers of expression.

The Romans borrowed their architecture from Greece, but practised it with some peculiarities of manner and taste. In reviewing the most favourable period, and the best examples of Roman architecture, we find, in addition to the square plans of the Greeks, circular temples crowned with domes. The Corinthian was the favourite order at Rome, and appears to have been the only order well understood and happily executed.

Together with the other fine arts, though not exactly with equal steps, architecture declined in the Roman empire; while the principles of the art were neglected or forgotten, the execution progressively barbarized. The style of pointed arches, or that which is called Gothic architecture, succeeded this deterioration; it is an ingenious compendium of building, economical in materials and labour, and is essentially light and airy, only acquiring its awful grandeur by real magnitude, and the "religious light" of painted widows. In considering this style in a general view, we find a system of bold and ingenious construction, producing a grand, consistent, and admirable style of architecture; but this praise cannot be extended to the details of ornamental parts.

The second paper is, by Mr. Samuel Beazley, jun. and is on the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture. Some persons have attributed the introduction of this style of architecture to the Spaniards, from their so often employing Moorish architects; others, to the Italians, as being merely a corruption of the Grecian and Roman, through the progress of false taste. Each country appears to have a style of Gothic peculiar to itself; thus the more northern nations have been distinguished by a redundancy of ornament; in France it was light and simple, while Spain presents nothing to the eye but the gigantic and the massive; and in Italy again, contrary to all ideas of beauty and propriety, we find circular arcades and porticos, forming a mixture of the two styles, as in the cathedrals of Pisa and Orvietto. But it has flourished perhaps with greater success in our own country than in any other, being preceded by the Saxon and Norman styles, which in a great measure may be considered as introductions to the Gothic, and which so often have been erroneously blended with it.

In their first specimens, the Saxons appear to have been particularly plain in all

all their architectural productions; but as their buildings increased in number, the workmen improved in execution; and in some of their later instances we find a profuseness of decoration that appears little analogous to the principles of their style; particularly in the mouldings of their arches, in many of which may be seen a number of different ornaments blended together, giving the whole a rich appearance, though not with that degree of simplicity which we are led to expect from the plainness of many other parts of their buildings.

On an accurate inspection and comparison of these ornaments, we perceive the influence of the Roman architecture, particularly in the embattled and triangular frettes, which scarcely differ in form from those so frequently used among the ancients. The other ornaments that appear principally worthy of notice are, 1. The *billited molding*, composed of pieces of stone of a cylindrical form, placed at small distances from each other. 2. The *nail head* 3. The *hatched molding*, so named from its having the appearance of a thin substance of stone notched by the stroke of an axe; this was frequently used as a string course, and in Norwich cathedral, there are some columns entirely composed of it; but the ornament which appears by its more general use to have been the favourite, is the *chevcron*, or zig-zag work, of which many specimens may be seen in different parts of the kingdom.

It appears that the style first pursued by the Norman conquerors, differed in its characteristics very little from the Saxon; and that in the beginning of the twelfth century, not the least deviation from the circular to the pointed arch had taken place. The pointed arch, Mr. Beazley supposes to have been produced by the accidental intersection of two semicircles, which will be found to give that angle which was used in our earliest instances. The short massive column was changed for a cluster of small pillars, and the semicircular arched windows gave place to pointed ones, containing numberless mullions and intersections.

The style of this architecture being so peculiarly adapted to the solemnities of religion; it was at first principally used in cathedrals, but was soon adopted in public edifices, and till the end of the fifteenth century, reigned with a more extensive dominion than the most admired of the Grecian orders. Almost every cathedral was built on the plan of a cross, some having two towers at the west end, and others with a tower rising from the centre at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and frequently with the addition of a spire.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, most of the exterior of our Saxon and Norman churches were transformed into Gothic, which by this means became the general characteristic of almost every religious edifice in the country. Some of them were almost totally new faced with stone, others were altered in the arches, whilst porches, pinnacles, and statues, were added to others. From the end of the fourteenth century, no remarkable variation can be discovered, except as to the point of the arch, which was made more acute or obtuse, according to the fancy of the architects. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, no mixture of the Gothic with any other style had taken place, although this was a common error in succeeding years. At this time the depressed arch was in the most general use, and in many instances the lines were but slightly curved. Gothic architecture had now been at the height of its perfection for nearly two centuries; and if reference be made to the historical accounts of the styles of this art among the ancients, we shall find that none arrived at such a great degree of perfection in so short a period.

The third paper is by Mr. Joseph Woods, jun. president of the society, and is on the situations and accompaniments of villas. The word villa, Mr. Woods observes, as generally used, will perhaps neither include an ornamented cottage, nor a palace; but he wishes it to include both, if in the country, and therefore uses it in that sense. The cottage of a labourer may occupy many situations, but that of a gentleman must be secluded. No appearance of splendour or magnificence, no affected imitation of sublime objects is admissible, but every thing which can convey the ideas of neatness and comfort is to be sought for.

A cottage ought to be placed in a garden, this seems to be absolutely necessary. Adjoining to the garden an orchard is desirable, but neither park, nor dressed grounds, which are appropriated to dwellings of greater magnificence. If it is added that the whole should be in a sheltered situation, shaded by trees, but not buried amongst them, all that is necessary to be said on cottages will be completed.

In the intermediate class between a cottage

cottage and a villa, may be mentioned the *box*, a name extremely appropriate, but to which no delightful ideas are attached, except by those who build them. The box is not capable of the seclusion of the cottage, it does not reach to the dignity of the villa.

Mr. Woods then proceeds to treat of villas, properly so called. The form of the Grecian temple is very simple. The situation, when not in cities, is usually on the top of some naked rocky hill, and it must be confessed, that in such circumstances, they are exceedingly beautiful, and even appropriate; for the severe simplicity of the building seems to accord with the naked majesty of the hill.

The next form, in point of simplicity, adopted by modern art, at least of those worth notice, is produced by the addition of a portico. These usually form a parallelogram on the plan, with the portico on one of its sides, but it is sometimes added to the end. In proceeding from simplicity to richness and variety, the next step is the addition of wings, lower than the body of the building. These either may contain the offices or not. Wings, it is thought, are never added exactly on a line with the front, but fall back a few inches at least, though wings of this sort do not come forward enough to do their duty, to unite with the building, and take off the appearance of baldness and nakedness. Instead of adding lower buildings to the extremities of wings, some architects have added towers to them.

In this country the accompaniments of villas seem never to have been scientifically considered. In large edifices, detached buildings may be advantageously introduced as accompaniments, and obelisks or pyramids may in a few instances be happily employed; but the true and appropriate accompaniments of villas are dwarf-walls, ornamented with vases and statues, and in large buildings with columns, or a range of columns may sometimes occupy the place of dwarf-walls.

Besides the artificial accompaniments of villas, it may be proper to mention the natural ones, or at least the principal one, trees. There can be no doubt, that the villa ought always to be accompanied by trees, which, considered as accompaniments, may be divided into two principal classes, those with spreading, and those with ascending branches. Trees of a spreading growth, though in themselves by far the most beautiful, should be sparingly introduced; and perhaps some foreign trees, such as the tulip tree, the plane, or the acacia would be better than those of our own woods.

The fourth, and concluding, paper of the volume, is also by Mr. Woods, the president; the subject of which is *dilapidations*. The great uncertainty attending the surveys of dilapidations, and the different values affixed to them by different surveyors, make it desirable to point out some standard by which may be ascertained what comes properly under the term *dilapidations*, and at what rate they ought to be valued. This is a valuable paper to tenants, but especially to those who hold under leases—the object of the writer being to detail what *is* the rule, rather than what *ought to be*; and though on some points no legal authority can be produced, he, in those cases, has set down opinion, instead of law.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced a Fugue from the Subject of Mr. Salomon. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Dom, by S. Wesley, Esq. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THOUGH we cannot think this piece so calculated for the instrument for which it is announced as for the organ or harpsichord; and are of opinion, that it is rather a *voluntary* than a *sonata;* still, so much merit, science, and contrivance, do we find in every page of the production; such powerful traits of genius and real mastery, that we cannot dwell upon an objection from which we are hurried away by the feelings of admiration. Every bar does honour even to the high talents of the composer: but the *fugue* greatly transcends the other movements, and exhibits Mr. S. Wesley's abilities in the brightest point of view.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (*Ad libitum*). Composed by J. Woelfl, Esq.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

This work, in which Mr. Woelfl has introduced the popular Scotch melodies of "O, open the door," "The smiling morn," "Hear me, ye Nymphs," "One morning very early," "Down the Bourne," and "O, Waly, Waly," is pleasing and ingenious, and will form an excellent practice

for the juvenile learner. The old airs, worked into interesting and engaging movements, form a striking relief to the original matter; and the whole is productive of an effect which will not fail to recommend the publication to the general notice of piano-forte students.

Lieber Augustin, a favourite Suabian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Madame C. Dubost, by T. Latour, Pianiste to the Prince of Wales. 2s. 6d.

In these variations Mr. Latour has displayed much taste and fancy. The passages, generally speaking, are not only ingenious and attractive, but are commodiously formed for the hand. They are twelve in number, and they succeed each other very aptly and naturally.

Six Canzonettos, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Whitfeld, by John Clarke, Mus. Doct. Cambridge. 7s. 6d.

Traits of a pleasing imagination, and cultivated judgment pervade these canzonettos, the melodies of which have the merit of being novel as well as agreeable. The passages are, indeed, seldom common-place, and are every where natural and connected. The accompaniment is arranged with taste and calculated to heighten the general effect.

The Celebrated Address to England, written by the Marquis Du Fuboy, and set to Music by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

The melody Mr. Ross has applied to these affecting words, is naturally and impressively conceived, and does honour both to his talent and to his feeling. The sentiment and simplicity of the music keep pace with the unaffected pathos of the poetry, and the composition will not be listened to by real judges without much pleasure and interest.

A Selection of favourite Pieces, consisting of grand Marches, Waltzes, and Allemands for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and inscribed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Theodore Smith, Esq. 6s.

We recommend this selection to the notice of all juvenile performers on the instrument for which it is announced. The pieces are chosen with taste, and arranged with judgment, and, if duly practised, will not fail to promote the improvement of the finger.

Number I. of Le Badinage Amusant, a favourite Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Lewis. 1s.

This first specimen of a work which is to be continued occasionally, augurs well respecting what we are to look for in the future numbers. The subject of the present rondo is pleasingly imagined; and in the digressive matter, the author does not run into the too common error of losing sight of his *theme*.

Rosabell, a Ballad. The Words by J. Maiet, Esq. the Music by T. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

These words, the poetry and sentiment of which do so much credit to the taste and imagination of this author, have been feelingly set to music by Mr. Attwood. The melody is uncommonly simple, and derives all its effect from a few of those touches which only the real master knows how to bestow.

Marche, Menuett et Gavotte, à Quatre Mains, pour le Piano-forte. Composées et Dediées à mi Lady Frances et mi Ladi Harriet Somerset, par L. Von Esch, Esq. 3s.

Mr. Von Esch, in this production, has furnished piano-forte practitioners with a very pleasant and useful exercise. The style is easy and familiar, and the general effect does great credit to his judgment in this cast of instrumental composition.

"Since Julia deserts me," a Rondo for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Cowling, by Joseph Major. 1s.

Mr. Major has displayed some fancy in the melody of this rondo, and considerable contrivance in the disposition of the middle and inferior *parts*. The effect of the *combination* is good, and does credit to his ingenuity and judgment.

Messrs. Page and Sexton's Selection of Sacred Music from Handel's Anthems has now arrived at its seventh Number, and will form no inconsiderable acquisition to the library of classical professors and amateurs. In the proportion of the work which has already appeared we find several of those excellent pieces which were composed expressly for the late Duke of Chandos, and which have always ranked among the best effusions of Handel's genius.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Company are offering to the public a New, Patent, Cabinet Piano-forte, with the advantages of which we have been particularly struck. The form is as curious as convenient, exhibiting a kind of demi-grand upright piano, elegant in its appearance, and not occupying more room than the smallest-sized bookcase. The tone is at once brilliant and delicate, and the touch peculiarly facile and pleasant; while the strength and simplicity of the whole construction tends to ensure its keeping in tune longer than most other instruments.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ARTHUR YOUNG, having by desire of the Board delivered two very interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the board, in Sackville-street, the first Lectures which ever were delivered on this subject in England, he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

At the same meeting, SIR JOHN SINCLAIR exhibited Specimens of preserved Potatoes, which after a voyage to New South Wales and back again, were as good as on their first preparation. The mode of preserving them is to slice them, and to bake the slices on iron plates, or on a kiln; they then assume a horny appearance, but may be reduced to fine and wholesome flour by any of the means used to pulverise grain of any kind. This is perhaps one of the most useful discoveries that has been made for many years, and puts an end to all alarm on the subject of a scarcity of wheat and other flour.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR also introduced Specimens of Cordage, made from long coarse wool instead of hemp, and they appeared to possess all the valuable properties of hempen cords, and to be in some respects superior.

This important Board proceeds with increased zeal and activity in the preparation of the County Reports, twenty-eight of which have already appeared, and Oxfordshire, by Mr. YOUNG, and Bedfordshire, by Mr. BACHELOR, are ready to be put to press. New editions of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire, are also in forwardness. It is impossible to speak in terms of praise equal to the intrinsic worth and national importance of this series of books.

The Survey of Invernesshire, by Dr. ROBERTSON, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by parliament. The work itself will contain a topographical description of the different districts and principal houses, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries and the woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment and wealth to the people; which may effectually prevent emigration, with extracts of Letters from Mr. Dempster of Dumchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing Directions on the Cultivation of Moss, by Sir John Sinclair; Letters on the comparative Value of different breeds of Sheep, and a short account of the British and Ecclesiastal Antiquities of the Country.

SIR JOHN CARR's Tour in Scotland is preparing for publication, and will appear this season.

The second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, by Mr. PARKINSON, will be published in the beginning of June. It consists of Zoophytean Remains, and will contain twenty plates, representing nearly two hundred different fossils, coloured after nature; among which are the mineralized Remains of upwards of twenty species of the Encrinus; the greater part of which are to be found in this island.

Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL, of Wakefield, has prepared for the press a work on a subject of considerable importance to the woollen manufacturers, and the wool-growers. Its chief object is to demonstrate the possibility of improving the quality and increasing the value of clothing wool, by means the most simple and easy, but which have been hitherto neglected from an ignorance of the real structure and nature of wool, and of the effects which difference of soil and climate produce on the growing fleece.

Dr. BADHAM, of Clifford-street, has in the press a small volume on the Inflammations of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ, comprehending Remarks on Peripneumonia Notha Chronic Coughs.

Mr. G. NICHOLSON, of Poughnill, near Ludlow, announces a new publication, which is in considerable forwardness at the press, called "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide and Pocket Companion," containing the collected information of the most authentic writers, relating to the Principality and parts of the adjoining counties of England, augmented with considerable original additions, the result

of

of various excursions. It is printing in a middle-sized octavo, in double columns, so as to include a mass of interesting particulars in a small compass.

Mr Richard Walker, of Oxford, will shortly publish, Experiments and Observations on the Production of Artificial Cold, a new edition, with considerable additions.

Dr. Werninck, pastor of the Dutch church in Austin Friars, who has successfully employed himself in translating the Life of Washington into Dutch; has also undertaken a translation of Mavor's British Tourist, into the same language; both works being to be published at Leyden, without loss of time.

The second part of Hints to the public, on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical preaching, by a barrister, is in a state of great forwardness. Report ascribes this work to the able and learned author of the Critical and Miscellaneous Remarks on Blackstone's Commentaries.

There will speedily be published in two volumes quarto, illustrated by a great number of copper-plate engravings, select works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his wonderful discoveries; translated by Samuel Hoole, from the original Dutch and Latin editions.

Mr. Gilchrist is printing an Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakespeare.

In November last, a geological society was formed in London. Its objects are to make geologists acquainted with each other; to stimulate their zeal; to induce them to adopt one nomenclature; to facilitate the communication of new facts; and contribute to the advancement of geological science, particularly as connected with the mineralogical history of the British Isles. The patron is the Right Honorable Charles F. Greville, F.R.S. &c.—The president, G.B. Greenough, esq. M.P. F.R.S. —And the vice-presidents, William Babington, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Davy, esq. Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.I.;—The treasurer is, W.H. Pepys, esq.—And the secretary, J. Laird, M.D.

A society has been established at Edinburgh for the cultivation of the different branches of natural history. It is denominated the Wernerian Natural History Society, in honour of Werner. The following gentlemen have been elected its officers.—President, Robert Jameson, esq. F.R.S. Prof. Nat. Hist. Edin.—Vice-presidents, William Wright, M.D. F.R.S.; — Rev. T. Macknight, F.R.S.;—John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.; and Thomas Thompson, M.D. F.R.S.—Patrick Walker, esq. treasurer.—Patrick Neil, esq. secretary.

Mr. John Ayrton Paris, of Caius college, Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, has now in the press a Compendium of Modern Chemistry, in the Latin language; a small work intended as the *fidus Achates* of the medical as well as chemical philosopher. It treats not only of the principal subjects in chemistry, but unfolds the processes by which the different compounds of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœiæ are prepared, and the theories upon which such operations are founded. The analyses also of animal and vegetable bodies are as fully given as the prescribed limits of a compendium will allow. This work will also afford easy instructions for the disciple of the Stahlean school to become the proselyte of Lavoisier. The language in which it is written, will, it is hoped, render it no inconsiderable assistant to those desirous of writing or speaking medical Latin. And if it be remembered that no such publication has appeared in the chemical department subsequent to Boerhaave, the hope may not be presumptuous.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, of Glasgow, has in the press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, accompanied by a Practical Enquiry respecting their Strength; and by Practical Observations relative to making patterns of Cast Iron Wheels.

The experiments of Mr. Davy on the alkalies have been repeated before the Askesian and Mineralogical Societies, by Mr. Pepys, with a very large galvanic apparatus, consisting of one hundred and twenty pairs of plates of 36 inches surface each, containing nearly seven hundred weight of copper and zinc. The solid caustic pot-ash was used, slightly moistened by the breath. The metalloid obtained was highly inflammable, swam in rectified naptha, but was with difficulty separated from the pot-ash, in which it is plentifully imbedded, after being exposed to the galvanic action. Water being dropped upon it, the particles explode similarly to grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire. The metalloid obtained from soda is not so highly inflammable, and can therefore be collected

lected more easily. A globule about the size of a small tare being thrown on paper moistened, instantly became apparently red hot, and running off the surface of the water, fell luminously through the air. Mr. Allen has also repeated the experiments of Mr. Davy, and obtained both the mettalloids by four troughs of fifty pairs, each of 16 inches surface.

Mr. TAUNTON, among some observations on the utility of dispensaries, states this interesting fact, that in three institutions of that description in the metropolis, upwards of nine thousand diseased poor are annually admitted and attended (those persons being visited at their own houses, who are too ill to go to the charity) for the annual sum of two thousand pounds, a sum not more than adequate to the maintenance of four hundred and seventy in an hospital.

Lord SOMERVILLE has again called the attention of the land-owners to the importance of growing upon our own soil, an ample supply of that valuable commodity—hemp. He estimates our annual consumption at thirty-five thousand tons, independently of what may be required for seed, and he points out the means of raising this quantity with great facility, without any material derangement of our present system, so far as regards the growth of corn.

The following directions are given in the foreign journals, for preparing a composition for resisting the action of fire and water. Take half a pint of milk, and mix with it an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk. Separate the curds from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after having beat them well up. The mixture of these two substances being complete, add quick-lime to them which has passed through a sieve and make the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty. If this mastic is carefully applied to broken bodies or to fissures of any kind, and dried properly afterwards, it resists water and fire.

GERMANY.

Lemon-juice has generally been employed for taking stains out of linen, bnt a German journal gives a more œconomical method, by means of aqua fortis. One or two drops are sufficient for taking out a large spot of ink without damaging the linen. It is necessary previously to moisten the spot with water, and to rinse it afterwards in water.

FRANCE.

The cultivation of Indigo has taken place on a large scale and in the open air at an estate in Vaucluse. It appears that this plant may be naturalized in the department, and become a source of wealth.

In the present interruption of commerce, the writers of France are likewise turning their attention to the possibility of introducing the culture of cotton into that country. From a comparison of the climate of the regions in which this plant is cultivated with that of the southern provinces of France, one of these writers deduces the probability of its succeeding in the latter. In support of this opinion, he quotes the authority of two curious old works, to prove that the cultivation of cotton has already been carried on there to a considerable extent. The first of these, printed at Toulon, in 1566, is entitled, *Recueil et Discours du Voyage du Roi Charles IX. de ce nom à present regnant, accompagné de Choses dignes de Memoire*, &c. by ABEL JOUAN. It is a kind of journal, in which we find the following passage:—"This day the king entered Yerres, a large and fine town. Around it there is such a number of orange, palm, and pepper trees, and other trees which bear cotton, that they look like forests." The same fact is certified by Peter de Quiqueran de Beaujeu, bishop of Senez, in the curious and scarce work which he published in 1606, entitled, *La Nouvelle Architecture, ou Instruction générale pour ensemencer toutes sortes d'Arbres fruitiers*, &c. In the fifty-second chapter of the second book, we find this passage:—"Have we not enough to admire in the rarities of our province, who is so kind and liberal as to grow most successfully the sugar-canes, planted within these few years. We now equal other countries, and like them possess a great quantity of cotton plants." The testimony of these two authors is confirmed by J Bauhin, who informs us, that in his time cotton was grown in France, and that it had been brought from Italy.

M. CURAUDAU, professor of chemistry, in a memoir on the theory of soap-making, read to the Institute of France, has demonstrated, that oxigen is one of the component parts of soap; that to this principle oxigenated oils, or those which easily oxigenate, owe their property of making the best soap. He has also pointed out a very simple process, by which the fabrication of soap may be

accelerated, and at the same time improved.

The light of the Pyrosoma Atlanticum has not been described by naturalists. M. Peron, in his late voyage, observed this animal in between the 3d and 4th degrees of N. latitude. Its luminous property renders it one of the most splendid of all known zoophites. The darkness was intense when it was first discovered, the wind blew with violence, and the progress of the vessel was rapid. All at once there appeared, at some distance, a vast sheet of phosphorus floating upon the waves before the vessel. The ship having passed through this brilliant part, the crew discovered that the light was occasioned by an immense number of small animals, which swam at different depths, and assumed various forms. Those which were deepest looked like red-hot shot, and those on the surface resembled tubes of red-hot iron. Some were soon caught, and they were found to vary in size from three to seven inches. All the exterior surface was bristled with thick oblong tubercles, shining like so many diamonds, and these seemed to be the principal seat of phosphorescence. In the inside there appeared a multitude of oblong narrow glands, which possessed the phosphoric property in a high degree. The colour, when at rest, is an opal yellow mixed with green; but on the slightest motion, or spontaneous contraction, the animal instantly becomes luminous. As it loses its phosphorescence, it passes successively through a number of tints, such as red, orange, green, and azure blue.

M. Marcel, director of the imperial printing press at Paris, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, took a *fac simile* of the curious inscription of Rosetta, which has lately been engraved and published.

M. Millin, a recent traveller through the south of France, adopted the same mode of taking a copy of an arabic inscription under the entrance of the house of M. Meiulaw, at Aix. After washing the stone, and covering it with printer's ink, he applied over it wetted paper, which on being withdrawn, bore a very distinct impression of the characters, which appear white on a black ground, when they have been hollowed out, and black on a white ground, when the inscription is in relief. But as the letters are reversed, it is obvious they must be read backwards; on holding up the leaf, however, to the light, they are readily decyphered in their proper position. In order to give to the letters the greatest degree of transparency, the paper which is employed ought to be as little sized as possible. The stone can be afterwards freed from any remains of the ink, by washing it with a solution of pot-ash. This process has been long known in Italy, but it would appear that its application has been hitherto confined to taking impressions of inscriptions executed on bronze tables. It is evident that this method possesses many advantages, since it can not only be performed with the greatest ease by a single individual, but since persons the least versed in the science of inscriptions, may by it obtain copies with the greatest accuracy.

The Irish College in Paris is the only school in that metropolis that has a course of Latin philosophy and logic, such as existed in the University of Paris. The prefect of studies in this college, M. Fontanel commenced a course of philosophy in November with a speech in the Latin language.

ITALY.

Experiments lately made at Venice shew, that the oil of the Chinese raddish (rasphanus sinensis) is preferable to any other kind known, not only for culinary purposes, and giving light, but also in medicine. From the experiments lately made by Dr. Francis de Oliviero, it is extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections, and has been employed with much success to convulsive coughs. It is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils. The plant is not injured by the strongest frosts. In May and June the seed is gathered, which is very abundant.

AMERICA.

The southern wing of the capitol at Washington is so far completed as to admit the house of representatives to hold their present session in it. It is a superb and magnificent structure, and is decorated with great taste and richness. It contains accommodations for a large audience, and is fitted up with seats for 160 members.

Proposals have been circulated in Charleston, Carolina, for publishing the Life and Secret History of Macbeth, King of Scotland, from authentic manuscripts in the possession of the noble family of the Howards, and from original papers and deeds now in the hands of the

the ancient family of Cumnin, with the original Laws and Statutes of Kenneth II. It appears remarkable, that if these papers be authentic, they should first see the light on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. J. Workman has announced his intention of publishing at New Orleans, in four volumes octavo, A Digest of the Laws of Castile and the Spanish Indies, with a general View of the Principles of the Roman Code, on which those Laws are founded.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

MR. BUCKLER, of whose very fine taste in drawing it is not easy to speak in higher terms than it deserves, has just published a View of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in Oxford, engraved by R. Reeve, and dedicated, by permission, to the Reverend the Dean and Chapter; and a South-East View of Ely Cathedral, engraved in *aqua tint* by F. C. and G. Lewis, and dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Ely, and the Dean and Prebendaries.

These very fine specimens of Mr. Buckler's skill in Gothic architecture, form part of a series, which, considering its magnitude, is in a state of forwardness that is highly honourable to the artist; and has, by the manner in which it has been conducted, revived a taste for views of Gothic buildings, which was previously nearly dormant, except with a few studious characters, who were almost entirely absorbed in their attention to the antique.

The following are already published:—Canterbury, Wells, Peterborough, Winchester, and Rippon Minster, and of York two plates.

Size of the print is twenty-four inches by seventeen. Plain prints one guinea; but if coloured, a guinea and a half. Subscribers names are received by Mr. Buckler, No. 2, Spa-road, Bermondsey, Surry, and by Mr. Smith, printseller, Oxford.

Besides these admirable specimens of Gothic grandeur, Mr. Buckler has drawn and etched, and it is engraved by R. Reeve, a very fine View of the light and elegant Iron Bridge over the Witham. It consists of a single elliptic arch, and the road carried over it is perfectly level. That prodigy of Gothic lightness and elegance, the Tower of Boston Church, which appears behind it, wonderfully enriches the subject.

This View is dedicated to William Brand, esq. F.S.A. Collector of the Customs at the Port of Boston, to whom every acknowledgment is due for the unwearied assiduity and liberality with which he has encouraged and patronized this work.

Edward Lord Thurlow. T. Phillips pinxt. Engraved and published by C. Turner, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, April, 1808.

This plate is most admirably engraved in the mezzotinto style. The very strong character displayed in the original picture which was exhibited at the Royal Academy about two years ago, must be in the recollection of many of our readers; but notwithstanding these strong marks in the countenance, Mr. Burke frequently asserted (with what proportion of truth our readers must determine according to their various opinions), that he was an *oak* every where but at St. James's, and at St. James's he was *a willow!*

A Game at Chess. The very fine characterred, and well marked picture from which this print is engraved, was painted, and is published by T. Phillips, George-street, Hanover-square. The engraving is in mezzotinto, by S. W. Reynolds, and is in the very first style that the art is capable of, which is not saying much more than that it is worthy of the original picture, which must be in the recollection of many of our readers, as it was last year exhibited at the Royal Academy. The print is published for Molteno, Pall-mall.

The Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours was opened on Monday, April 18, 1808, at the Great Rooms, No. 16, Old Bond-street, removed from Pall-mall. This is their fourth annual Exhibition, and is highly creditable to the exertions of the artists who compose it, none other being allowed to exhibit. The Landscapes of Glover are in a very superior style of excellence; his two Views of Pembroke Castle, No. 86 and 113, are exquisite. No. 107, Evening, is a most delightful composition; No. 275, Windsor Castle, is an admirable performance;

formance; but an upright landscape, being a View of the Devil's Bridge, No. 271, was perhaps never excelled. No. 238, St. David's Palace, South Wales, is also of the first rate merit. Indeed, it would be invidious to single out many of this gentleman's performances; they are all excellent. He has about thirty pictures.

Mr. J. Varley has upwards of fifty; but many of them are small, and of trivial subjects: many, however, have great merit. But we do not think it a happy choice to imitate Poussin in water-colours; though considered with that allowance, they have great merit: but surely it is better for an artist to cultivate his own genius, and study nature with his own eyes, than to try these hazardous experiments of adopting the judgment of another, for want of confidence in one's own, are very dangerous. Angelica Kauffman was an ardent admirer and follower of Poussin, and the consequence was, *a sameness in all* her works.

The drawings of Mr. J. Cristall have very high merit. His Girl sitting at a Cottage Door, No. 188, is conceived with a finer taste than any thing of the kind in the exhibition. Some of his other drawings, though they have a fine effect at a certain distance, would perhaps be more complete if they would bear a little nearer inspection. No. 302, Hastings' Fishing Boats coming in, unites strength with delicacy, and is a very sweet little production. Mr. Cristall has about eleven pictures; and, from his well known talents, it is needless to say, that, notwithstanding the above observations, they have more than common claims to the attention of the connoisseur.

Mr. Heaphy has thirteen pictures, which are most exquisitely finished; but there is in most of them an excessive tendency to local vulgarity, which it is to be wished Mr. Heaphy would correct. No. 100, The Poacher alarmed. The game in this drawing is painted with an accuracy and delicacy that is truly admirable. No. 129 and 145, Studies of Game, are wonderfully fine. No. 241, is the best of Mr. Heaphy's pictures that has a human figure in it.

Exhibition of the associated Artists in Water-colours.

This is the first Exhibition of another Society, founded on the same principles, but by no means in hostility to the former. "The rapid advance which this class of art has had, made its power of reaching greater excellence, if judiciously employed, and the propriety of separating drawings in *water-colours* from the immediate contact of those produced with *other materials*, were probably the motives for forming the first Society. The same opinions, the same feelings, led to the association of the Artists, who now, for the first time (as a distinct body), submit their works to public inspection."

In this Exhibition there are many excellent productions by Pococke, Reinagle, J. Smith, &c. &c. which we have not room this month to notice, in the manner they deserve; though we were sorry to see that there was such a dearth of Historic pictures, and those that there are, do not in general rise above mediocrity.

This Exhibition is at the Great Rooms, No. 20, Lower Brook-street. Here we find Mr. Wood, Mr. Green, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Bane, jun. Mr. Chalon, Mr. Huet Villiers, Mr. Laporte, Mr. Owen, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. Watts, Mr. William Westall, Mr. Wilson, &c. as associates with a long list of exhibiters, who have many of them selected most beautiful subjects, but none perhaps so much distinguished by most refined and exquisite taste as those by Miss Emma Smith.

The British Gallery, Pall-mall.

The munificent patronage which the English Artists have experienced since their works were exhibited and disposed of at this Gallery, deserves to be recorded as a noble feature in the character of the present age. Nearly one fourth of the pictures (forming the present Exhibition) have been already disposed of. Among these are the Fruit and Flower pieces, by Hewlet. These two performances have been purchased by Thomas Hope, esq. and Captain Agar, and have brought the Artist little short of *one thousand guineas!*

The Oriental Field-Sports (just completed), dedicated by permission, and under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, &c.

That long projected work of *The Wild Sports of India* (by Captain Williamson and Samuel Howett), exhibiting a novel and curious natural history of Hindostan, is just completed in twenty numbers, at 21s. each. Published by Edward

ward Orme, Bond-street. May be had in boards, or elegantly bound.

A View of the Port of Lisbon, painted by Vernet, and engraved by J. C. Stadler, is published by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside. Price, in colours, 1l. 1s. Messrs. Boydell have also published a Portrait of Pavilion, a beautiful horse, the property of Lord Dartmouth, to whom it is dedicated, and rode by Chiffney; price 10s. 6d. each, for common impressions; proofs, 21s. Also Violante, rode by Buckle, which is intended as a companion to the print of Pavilion, and is the property of Lord Grosvenor. The picture was painted by Chalon, and is engraved by Ward, engraver to the Duke of York, and is published at the same price as that which precedes it.

A few weeks since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent Mr. Rosenberg, the profile portrait-painter, to Gosfield, to take likenesses of Monsieur, and all the French Dukes, which the Artist accomplished, and they are to be added to the Prince's very fine collection.

The late excellent Painter, Mr. Mortimer's Pictures, Drawings, Prints, and Copper-plates, which Mr. Christie last week sold for his widow, did not produce the sum that was expected, nor any thing equal to what they were worth.

On the first of May next, will be published a new Magazine, devoted to the service of the Fine Arts, which will be called "Annals of Art, or the London Academical Journal." It will contain usually a series of Original Essays on Art, in the manner of that admired work, The Artist. A Collectanea of every Transaction worthy of record; Transactions of Native and Foreign Societies connected with Art; works in hand, and other news connected with the subject of the work.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

CATARRHUS	23
Rheumatismus	7
Pneumonia	2
Hæmoptysis	1
Phthisis	13
Dyspnœa	11
Dysenteria	2
Diarrhœa	8
Amenorrhœa	14
Menorrhagia	3
Hypochondriasis	9
Mania	9
Hysteria	5
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	13

That "madness strides like a Colossus over this island" was an observation of the writer of this article, in his Report for March.

The occurrences of April give a plausible confirmation to the melancholy truth. Suicide, seems to have prevailed as the *epidemic* of the season.

Independently of other cases, which may not have been divulged, no less than seven and twenty instances of voluntary death have, during the last month, been recorded in the public papers. One should imagine that there was an occult something in the present constitution of our atmosphere, which clandestinely shed a poisonous and pestilential influence over the minds of our countrymen.

Whether suicide be a demonstrative indication of madness may be matter of controversy, which can lead to no ultimate decision, or throw any novel illumination on the subject.

Madness is not a thing to be restricted within the limits of verbal definition. For the most part, perhaps, it may be regarded as a state merely of feeling and thinking antipode to the notions and feelings of the generality of mankind; as an eccentricity from the ordinary orbits of human conduct and sensation. An unfortunate lodger in one of the involuntarily frequented Hotels of Lunacy, when asked how he came there, replied "The fact is, I happened to be of one opinion, and all the rest of the world was of another, so I was *out-voted*."

The Reporter is still continually haunted by the pallid and fleshless spectres of consumption, which fill and almost overpower his mind with a sense of horror at their protracted delay and almost posthumous application.

The larger portion of phthysical patients wait upon the Reporter at that ultimate period, when the possibility is gone by of a reprieve from death; when the seal is already fixed upon the sentence of their fate.

People are not at present, and it is to be

be feared never will, in future, be properly impressed with the importance, and if not the immediate, at any rate the distant danger of a *cough*. Coughing is by no means a salutary exercise of the chest; on the contrary, every repetition of it must tend to the wear and tear of the pulmonary organs, whose texture and fabric are too delicate and tender to suffer without peril or injury any violent or unnatural agitation. Each attack of cough induces some injury of the substance, or diminution in the energy and capacity of the lungs, until at length they are reduced to that mutilated and ragged state, which, in many cases, does not immediately put a final pause to, but for a little time allows, or rather inflicts, upon the labouring sufferer, a most painful and agonizing respiration. The patient lies, or more frequently sits up, upon his bed, a *mendicant for air*, of which, however, no draught or stream could excite into active and permanently vital play the wasted and broken-up machinery.*

The process of disease is more to be apprehended than its fatal termination. It is not the tomb, but the shadowy and thorny avenue that leads to it, that ought to be the subject of horror and of awe.

When life becomes a chronic disease, the continuance of it cannot be considered as an object of philosophical ambition or of reasonable desire. This circumstance is out of the consideration of those, who in their habits or indulgences are not sufficiently attentive to the means of preserving, not their being merely, but their *well*-being. In the notion of "a short life and a merry one" there may appear something specious; but it is not duly and seasonably considered that those aberrations from propriety and prudence which contract artificially the naturally little span of our existence, throw a cloud over its conclusion.

Life survives the capacity of enjoying it, the scene is darkened long before the curtain falls. The faculties of the mind and body continue for a certain period irritable to painful, without being awake at all to any pleasurable, or susceptible of comfortable or of even easy, sensations. The instrument is so entirely out of tune, that no friendly or favourite hand, however delicate or dexterous, can draw from it an harmonious note.

The melancholy slope towards the grave, these victims of indiscretion or misfortune, find no easy descent; with them it is, NON "facilis descensus Averni."

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
April 22, 1808.

* The Reporter was some few years since called to the bedside of a late much respected friend and eminent physician, who, in his last hours, with mournful agony exclaimed, "How horrible it is to be obliged to breath with half a pair of lungs!"

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

Bulletin of the Swedish Army.

HIS Royal Majesty received yesterday two reports from Count Klingspor, commander-in-chief of the army in Finland, bearing date, Longfors and Nerper, not far from Wasa, March 20th and 23d. The army continues, in good order, its march to Ulcahory, in order to form a junction with the column of Count Cronstedt, chief of brigade. The rear was almost daily engaged with the enemy's light troops; but a more considerable affair took place, under the orders of Count Sowenbjelm, adjutant general, and of Colonel Gripenberg, chief of brigade, in which his Majesty's troops, with the utmost gallantry, withstood the attack of the enemy far superior in number, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army, which carried away all the magazines formed in Brorneborg. Count Cronstedt, chief of brigade, reported from Knopio, Alipitka, and Idensalon, under date of the 13th, 16th, and 18th, of March, that with the troops under his command he is continuing his march, in good order, to Ulenberg, pursuant to his instructions. He had some severe engagements with the enemy on the 11th near Lippawirta, and on the 15th near Knopio; during which on both sides a cannonade was kept up for some time, without the Russian troops having been able, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, to make any successful attack on his Majesty's troops; they were, on the contrary, continually repulsed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 19.--During the last four days, events have occurred which have shaken the throne. For six months past, the public mind has been greatly agitated: some accused the Prince of Peace of having concerted with the Queen to destroy the Prince

Prince of Aſturias—others accuſed the Prince of Aſturias of being at the head of a party to detnrone his father. Solemn councils and long proceedings, followed up by exiles and violent acts, far from calming opinions, have agitated them ſtill more.

On the 15th of March, a report was ſpread that the King, who was at Aranjuez, intended retiring to Seville; that a great council, which was held at the palace, had ſo decided, but that opinions were divided; that the Queen and Prince of Peace wiſhed to depart; and that the Prince of Aſturias and his brother deſired to remain. It was ſoon known, that the troops which were cantoned at Madrid, had orders to leave it; and a general uneaſineſs prevailed, when a proclamation from the King, on the 16th, reſtored tranquillity.

On the 17th, it was known that the Spaniſh Guards had marched for Aranjuez, and that the two Swiſs regiments only remained here. On this intelligence, every body repaired to the avenues of Aranjuez, crying to the ſoldiers, "Spaniards! will you abandon your country? Will you protect the flight of a prince who ſacrifices his ſubjects, and who is going to introduce diſorder in our colonies? Have we as little ſpirit as the inhabitants of Liſbon?"

On the 18th, the citizens repaired in crowds to Aranjuez. Relays of horſes were already placed on the road to Seville; the troops incumbered the town; and the luggage of the court was packing up in all the apartments. The night of the 17th to the 18th was a night of tumult; the houſe of the Prince of Peace was protected by his guards, who had a private paſs-word.

At four o'clock in the morning, the people crowded to the palace of the Prince of Peace, and were repulſed by his guards; the body-guards eſpouſed the cauſe of the people, and fell upon the Prince's guards; the doors were forced open, the furniture broken, and the apartments devaſtated. The Princeſs of Peace ran to the ſtaircaſe, and was conducted to the King's palace, with all the reſpect due to her birth and rank. The Prince of Peace diſappeared. Don Diego Godoy, his brother, commander of the body guards, was arreſted by his own guards.

The King and Queen ſat up all the night from the 17th to the 18th. The French ambaſſador arrived from Madrid at five o'clock of the morning, and inſtantly waited on their Majeſties.

The 18th, a proclamation from the King, granting the Prince of Peace a releaſe from all his employments, and declaring that he took upon himſelf the command of his armies, was publiſhed at Aranjuez and at Madrid.

On the receipt of this intelligence, the people of Madrid again crowded to the houſe of the Prince of Peace, and to thoſe of many of the miniſters, in every one of which the furniture and windows were broken. Nobody oppoſed the tumult—the Captain General was bewildered—while the Swiſs regiments remained cantoned in the barracks.

The tumult continuing to increaſe, the King thought proper, on the 19th, in the evening, to iſſue the decree ſubjoined; and on the 20th the ſubjoined publication took place.

Royal Decree.

My habitual infirmities not permitting me to ſupport any longer the important weight of the government of my kingdom; and having need, in order to re-eſtabliſh my health, to enjoy private life in a more temperate climate, I have decided, after the moſt mature deliberation, to abdicate my crown in favour of my heir, my moſt beloved ſon, the Prince of Aſturias.

Conſequently, it is my royal will, that he be forthwith acknowledged and obeyed as king, and natural lord of all my kingdoms and ſovereignties; and that this royal decree of my free and ſpontaneous abdication, may be exactly and directly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the council, and to all others to whom it may appertain.

(Signed) I, THE KING.

Given at Aranjuez, the 19th March, 1808.

To Don Pedro Cevallos.

Edict.—Don Arias Antonio Mor y Velarde, Dean-Governor ad Interim of the Council.

The King, our maſter, Ferdinand VII. communicates to me, by ſundry orders I have juſt received, that his Majeſty has taken the reſolution to confiſcate immediately all the goods, chattels, effects, actions, and rights of Don Manual Godoy, wherever they may be found; to which end his Majeſty has taken all ſuitable meaſures to aſcertain which goods belong to him. He has likewiſe taken the reſolution to come ſhortly to this city to have himſelf proclaimed; but his Majeſty deſires, firſt, that the people of Madrid, ſo devoted and ſo attached to his royal perſon, ſhould give him proofs of calmneſs and tranquillity; aſſuring them, that he has given orders againſt Don Manual Godoy, his goods, and revenues, which no longer belong to him; that his Majeſty thinks moſt ſeriouſly of repairing the wrongs done to his beloved ſubjects who have ſuffered for his cauſe; in fine, he will conſtantly watch, and take every meaſure capable of ſecuring their happineſs.

His Majeſty alſo makes known to me, that he has appointed his Excellency the Duke of Infantado colonel of his Spaniſh guards, conferring on him at the ſame time the preſidency of Caſtille. The King, my maſter, deſires alſo that the perſons who have been confined in conſequence of the cauſe proſecuted at San Lorenzo, ſhould return to his Majeſty's ſide. In order that this may be made known to all, and that the loyal people of Madrid may know how much the King toils for their happineſs and welfare, he has ordered me to communicate it to you, which I do by the preſent. (Signed) DON ARIAS MOR.

Madrid, March 20, 1808.

The

The Council to the Public of Madrid.

Nothing ought to disturb the public tranquillity in the happy moment of the exaltation to the throne of Spain of King Ferdinand VII. His faithful subjects have given his Majesty early proofs of their devotion and love; they must not doubt of his Majesty's affection for them, and of the employ he means to make of the same for the public happiness, and for the fulfilment of the wishes of the people of Madrid.

But what is of the greatest importance for the success of the elevated views of his Majesty, is the public order; and that if it may be assured, the Council flatters itself that all the inhabitants of this faithful city will withdraw to their homes, and that they will remain in the greatest tranquillity, persuaded that they will thus give his Majesty, in the first moment of his reign, the surest testimony of the sincerity of their sentiments, and of the acclamations of fidelity, which are heard in these days.

(True copy of the original. Certified by Bartholomew Munoz de Torres, of his Majesty's Council, his Secretary, &c.

(Signed) MUNOZ DE TORRES.

EAST-INDIES.

Intelligence was received at the India-House on the 9th inst. from the Governor-General of Bengal, stating that, in consequence of the refractory and rebellious conduct of Doondea Khan, a zemindar and farmer of land in the district of Allyghur, in the conquered provinces, in having committed the most lawless acts of violence towards the inhabitants of the village of Musmunnu, in constantly resisting the legal authority of the judge and magistrate of that district, and in contumaciously withholding payment of large sums on account of the revenues due from him to the Company, it was deemed indispensably necessary that measures should be adopted for the reduction of the forts belonging to Doondea Khan, and for the apprehension of his person, in order that the authority of government might be fully established in that part of the district of Allyghur, that the public revenue might be secured, and that Doondea Khan, with his adherents, might be brought to trial before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, for the offences with which they stood charged.

For the purpose of effecting these important objects, a force was ordered to march to Commona, the principal fort belonging to Doondea Khan, in support of the judge and magistrate, and to proceed to the reduction of the forts of Doondea Khan, and the apprehension of his person, should he refuse to comply with certain requisitions which the judge and magistrate were directed to make to him.

Doondea Khan having not only refused to comply with the requisition so made to him, but having likewise adopted, to the fullest extent of his ability, measures for resisting the military force sent against him, Major-General Bickins, with a considerable force under his command, consisting of the King's and Company's troops, advanced and encamped before the fort of Commona, on the 12th of October last.

The strength of the works of Commona appears to have been such, as to have held out little hopes of being carried by a coup-de-main, and to have induced the Major-General to adopt the slower but more certain measure of regular approaches. This mode of attack was rendered additionally tedious, from the unfavourableness of the country round Commona for procuring the necessary materials, and from the great superiority and the number of miners in the service of the enemy. The skill and zeal of the officers, and the perseverance and gallantry of the troops, however, overcame all the obstacles opposed to them, and the breach being declared to be practicable the assault was made on the fort, and on the fortified garden adjoining it, at the same time, on the evening of the 18th of November.

The efforts of the troops employed on this occasion were not attended with that success to which their distinguished bravery and zealous perseverance so well entitled them. After a desperate struggle, which cost the lives of many valuable officers and men, they were compelled to retire, both from the fort and garden.—To the impression, however, made on the enemy by the gallant conduct of the troops on this occasion, may fairly be ascribed the evacuation of both places in the course of the same night, which were taken possession of the following day.

The following is a copy of the general order, which was issued at Calcutta, on the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Commona; as also the returns of the killed and wounded in the operation before, and in the assault on that place, with a separate list of the officers:—

Return of Casualties at the Assault of the Fort of Commona.

KILLED.—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 subedars and serangs, 2 jemedars and tindals, 6 serjeants and havildars, 115 privates—Total 134.

WOUNDED.—3 Captains, 20 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 jemedars and tindals, 29 serjeants and havildars, 459 privates—Total 516.

Return of Officers killed and wounded,

Staff—Brigadier W. Duff, lieut.-col. 1st batt. 9th regt. killed; Brigade Major O'Fraser, brigade major to Major-General Dickins, killed; Acting Brigade Major, Lieut. W. Fago, Lieut. 1st batt. 9th regt. wounded dangerously.

His Majesty's 17th Foot—Captains Radcliffe and Kirk, killed; Lieutenants Wilson, Harvey, Campbell, Dudingstone, wounded severely; Lieut. Harrison, wounded dangerously.

Grenadier

Grenadier Battalion—Captain Robertſon, 21ſt native infantry, killed; Lieutenant Do. Levingſtone, 21ſt regt. N. I. and —— M'Carthy, 11th regt. N. I. wounded ſlightly.

1ſt Batt. 9th N. I.—Capt. S. Brown and Lieut. Sneyd, killed; Captains Matthews and Fraſer, wounded ſlightly; Lieut. Rolland, dangerouſly.

1ſt Batt. 23d Infantry—Lieut. T. Brook, wounded ſlightly.

2ſt Batt. 27th N. I.—Capt. Perkins and Lieut. Dunſterville, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Corbet, ſlightly.

2d Batt. 27th N. I.—Lieut. M'Leod, killed; Lieut. Dennis, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Denty, ſlightly; Enſign Betch, ſlightly.

Engineers—Enſign Jones, killed; Enſign Fordyce, wounded ſlightly.

Pioneers—Lieut. Swinton, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Anderſon, ſlightly; Lieut. Ramſay, ſeverely. (This officer is ſince reported to have died of his wounds.)

Doing duty with the Pioneer's Corps—Lieut. Defue, 1ſt battalion 23d N. I. killed; Lieut. Wilkie, 1ſt batt. 9th N. I. wounded ſeverely.

Artillery—Lieut. W. M'Quhal, wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the course of the month the following Petitions of the Corporation of London, were presented by the Sheriffs to both Houses of Parliament:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled.

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth, That your petitioners have, during a long courſe of public events, productive of ſo many calamities, patiently ſubmitted to unexampled burthens, and are ſtill ready to make ſuch farther ſacrifices as may be neceſſary for maintaining the honour and independence of the realm.

That theſe burthens have been conſiderably augmented by groſs abuſes in the management and expenditure of the public money, and by a profuſion of ſinecure places and penſions, which have not only greatly added to the ſufferings of the people, but created a pernicious and dangerous influence, corrupting and undermining the pure and free principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

That after the enormous abuſes brought to light by the various Commiſſions of Inquiry, it is a matter of deep concern to your petitioners, that the offenders thereby diſcovered have not been brought to juſtice, and thoſe who ſo groſsly miſapplied the public money have hitherto eſcaped with impunity.

Your petitioners did therefore rely upon Parliament that ſpeedy and effectual meaſures would have been adopted to reform ſuch abuſes, and detect and puniſh the offenders in future.

That your petitioners viewed with much ſatisfaction the foundation of a Committee of Finance, and hailed the introduction into your Honourable Houſe of a Bill to prevent the granting of Places in Reverſion, as the firſt ſtep towards theſe ſalutary reformations. They beheld with increaſed ſatisfaction the meaſures taken by your Honourable Houſe, both during the late and preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, to carry the ſame into effect.

That it was with grief and diſappointment they obſerved the views and intentions of your Honourable Houſe unhappily fruſtrated; and they have too much reaſon to apprehend, that the defeat of this meaſure has ariſen from that baneful and predominating influence, which ſuch abuſes muſt neceſſarily create, and which this Bill was intended to correct.

That it appears to your petitioners at all times eſſential, that rigid economy ſhould be obſerved in the expenditure of the public money, and that no places or penſions ſhould be beſtowed but for real public ſervices; more particularly ſo at the preſent moment, when it is declared, "that this country is at the very criſis of its fate," and the people are called upon for ſuch unexampled ſacrifices and exertions. They beg farther to ſuggeſt to your Honourable Houſe the ſerious conſequences likely to reſult, ſhould a diſpoſition be evinced by either branch of the legiſlature, at a period ſo awful and momentous, not to participate with the people in their dangers, ſacrifices, and privations. They therefore pray your Honourable Houſe, not to relax in your endeavours in carrying ſo neceſſary and beneficial a meaſure into effect, and cauſing inquiries to be made into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, adopting meaſures which may effectually guard againſt ſuch abuſes in future, and for aboliſhing all unneceſſary places and penſions, as well in reverſion as otherwiſe, as the beſt means of conſolidating the ſtrength of the empire, and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people, at a time ſo neceſſary for the ſafety and ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled:

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth, (after a repetition of the firſt five paragraphs in the Commons' Petition,)

That it is with grief and diſappointment that they obſerved the views and intentions of their repreſentatives in Parliament unhappily fruſtrated by your Lordſhips' rejection of this neceſſary and ſalutary meaſure; depriving the people, while labouring under ſuch accumulated difficulties, of all hope of ſeeing any progreſs made in remedying ſuch great and acknowledged evils.

That they beg moſt ſeriouſly to impreſs upon your Right Honourable Houſe, at a

time when it is declared, "that this country is at the criſis of its fate," and the united exertions of all ranks are neceſſary to reſiſt the dangers with which they are aſſailed, a diſpoſition in either branch of the legiſlature to withhold from the people a redreſs of public grievances, muſt be productive of moſt ſerious conſequences, neceſſarily damp their ardour, and impede their exertions in the important ſtruggle in which they are engaged.

They therefore pray your Right Honourable Houſe to take theſe matters into your conſideration, and that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to adopt the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for reforming all abuſes in the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and preventing ſuch abuſes in future; and for aboliſhing all unneceſſary places and penſions, as well in reverſion as otherwiſe, as the beſt means of conſolidating the ſtrength of the empire, and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people, at a time ſo neceſſary for the ſafety and ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions.

On the 11th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the Day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the account of the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund was referred. The Houſe having reſolved into the committee, he roſe, purſuant to notice, to ſubmit to the committee the arrangement which he intended to recommend to Parliament to adopt reſpecting the ſtamp duties, from which he propoſed to derive a portion of the Ways and Means of the year. But before he ſhould enter into that part of the ſtatement which he was to ſubmit to the committee, he felt it neceſſary, in order to juſtify the vote with which he meant to conclude, to recapitulate the amount of the ſupplies, which had already been granted in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion. By enumerating the different items of ſupply already voted, and the Ways and Means available at preſent to cover them, he would point out to the gentlemen oppoſite, the ground upon which he brought forward the ſpecific arrangement which he was to ſubmit to the conſideration of the committee. The Right Hon. Gentlemen here went through the various items of Supply which had been voted in the preſent Seſſion under the various heads of navy, army, barracks, commiſſary-general's department, extraordinaries, ordnance, miſcellaneous ſervices, and Swediſh ſubſidy, which having been already ſucceſſively reported when voted, it is not neceſſary to repeat. The whole of the ſums voted amounted in the aggregate to 48,653,170l. from which was to be deducted the proportion that was to be furniſhed by Ireland, viz, 5,713,566l. which would leave a ſum to be defrayed by Great Britain, of 42,939,604l. These ſums he ſtated upon a rough eſtimate, which, however they might vary from perfect accuracy, would yet be found to correſpond pretty exactly with the actual ſtate of the accounts. Having gone through the ſupplies, it next became neceſſary for him to ſtate to the committee the various Ways and Means which had hitherto been provided for covering theſe ſupplies. The Houſe had already voted upon malt and penſions three millions. The ſum uſually voted was 2,750,000l.; but it was thought more expedient to take the amount of the tax at the round ſum of three millions, which it produced, the effect of which would only be to reduce the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund by the ſum of 250,000l. the difference between the vote of three millions and the uſual amount at which the malt and penſion tax were uſually eſtimated. The advances from the Bank amounted to 3,500,000l. The unappropriated ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, which his honoured friend would move in the preſent committee, was on the 5th of April, 726,870l. Upon a rough eſtimate, he was warranted in taking the war taxes at twenty millions. The committee would be aware, that the duties to be levied under the Orders in Council were applicable to the war taxes, and therefore he felt the more confidence in taking their amount at twenty millions.

The Lottery he ſhould reckon at 350,000l. which was ſomewhat leſs than it had produced in the laſt year, but ſtill as much as he conceived himſelf entitled to take credit for. It would be recollected that four millions of Exchequer bills had been funded in the courſe of the preſent year; inſtead of thoſe, he propoſed to iſſue four millions of other Exchequer bills, towards the Ways and Means of the year. In addition to this, he ſhould ſay about eight millions, which he would propoſe as the loan, and which was as much as he apprehended would be neceſſary for the ſervice of the preſent year. When to theſe ſums was added the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, which he takes at 3,750,000l., it would give a total of 43,076,000l. for the Ways and Means for the ſervice of the year, which gave an excess of 187,000l. above the ſupplies. Although the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund had been taken at 3,750,000l yet in fact it had exceeded that ſum in the courſe of the laſt year by no leſs a ſum than 720,870l. By the funding the four millions of Exchequer bills, the loan could be raiſed on more advantageous terms to the public, than if they had been left outſtanding at an intereſt of 5l. per cent.

The intereſt of the four millions of Exchequer bills, and of the loan for the year, would amount to 750,000l. This would be provided for in the following manner. In the firſt place, ſhort annuities had fallen in to the amount of 380,000l. which he would propoſe to be applied to Ways and Means; 65,000l. had annually been ſaved by improvements in the management of the revenue; 125,000l. had been already gained by the arrangement which had taken place with

with respect to the collection of the Assessed Taxes, and he thought that by a similar arrangement in the collection of the stamp duties, a further sum of 20,000l. might be gained. These sums taken together would make a total of 770,000l. which exceeds by 20,000l. the sum that would be necessary to cover the interests of the loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer bills. He proposed in some respects to make additions to the stamp duties, but in so doing, he by no means intended to abandon altogether that principle which had been adopted in the last session of suspending the course of taxation for two or three years and looking principally to the war taxes. The additional stamp duties which he should propose would, he trusted, not be considered as burdensome, and would rather be considerad as a regulation and an arrangement than an increase of duties. He should propose an equalization of the stamp duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. He wished also to alter the duties now paid on admission into offices. The present duty was 20l. without regard to the value or amount of the office. He wished that every office under 60l. annually should be entirely exempted, those from 60. to 150l. to pay 8l. those from 150l. to 300l. to pay 20l. and a higher duty for the admission into offices of greater value. He proposed that the duty on indentures of attornies and solicitors, who were to practise in the superior courts, should be 110l. and the duties on those in the inferior courts, as well as the writers to the signet in Scotland, should be 55l. He proposed that the duty on feoffments should be raised from 1l. 10s. to 3l. which was the same as deeds of lease and release are now liable to.

The next duty which he should propose was, a small duty on those promissory notes which were re-issued. This duty would principally affect country bank notes; and it was not unreasonable that the public should in some degree participate in the profits which were made by the country banks. There are many of those notes which were not payable in London, or in any other place, but that where they were issued, which occasioned a great deal of inconvenience. He meant therefore to propose a higher rate of duty on those notes which were only payable at the place where they were issued, than upon those which were payable in London. He should propose four-pence on a pound note of the former description, and three-pence on that of the latter. He thought there might also be a small additional duty on the transfer of stock shares, which were now made according to the nominal value. As to law proceedings, they were at present burdened with such high taxes, that he was unwilling to charge them with any additional duties; there were, however, one or two slight additional duties which he thought they might bear. He should propose, therefore, a duty of one shilling on every summons before a master in chancery. As to conveyances of land, which now bore a duty of thirty shillings generally, he should propose a duty of twenty shillings on every conveyance of land, the value of which did not exceed 150l. From 150l. to 300l. he should propose thirty shillings; from 300l. to 500l. fifty shillings; and from that upwards, at a rate not exceeding twenty shillings for every 100l. After a few general observations, he concluded by moving his first resolution.

The following letter, received from Capt. Parker, of the Stately, dated off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808, records the destruction of the last ship but one of the Danish navy.

"Sir—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line, Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns.

Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two P.M. on the 22d instant, we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chace, at four P.M. Greenall on the coast of Jutland bearing N.W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at five P.M. ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope, that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we should have the same fate. This I have since been assured was his design. At forty-five minutes past seven P.M. Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine P.M. At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my first lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the breach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening

evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up.

I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having fifty-five killed and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging.

The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper bolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of six hundred and twenty men, and had five hundred and seventy six on board.

I feel much indebted to Captain Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of royal marines of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during this action, displaying throughout the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships.

I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my first lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman.

I have the honour so be, &c.

(Signed) G. O PARKER.

To Vice-Admiral Russell, &c. &c.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Stately—2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 26 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Nassau—1 seaman killed; 11 seamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 seamen, missing.—Total 17.

Dispatches have been received from Major General Sherbrooke, commander of the British Forces in Sicily, containing information of his having evacuated the Castle of Scylla on the 17th of February last, and retired with his army to Messina.

In another dispatch he describes the surrender of Reggio to the French on the 3d of February and states that the Delight sloop, in endeavouring to recover some Sicilian gun-boats, got on shore on the Calabrian coast, and was next day burnt, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.—Capt. Handfield with several of his ship's company, were killed: and Capt. Seccombe, of the Glatton, who was on board of the Delight, was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. Capt. Seccombe was permitted, the next day, to go to Messina, on his parole, but on the 3d inst. he died of his wounds:

The following letter contains a detailed account of the events at Scylla, as they occurred, from the 31st December last, (the day on which the enemy came before the place), until its evacuation.

Messina, February 18, 1808.

Sir—In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla.

After being invested by Gen. Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by 14 pieces of heavy ordnance, the little castle of Scylla, has fallen into his hands; but I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner.

In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla, and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the heights of Milla down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Capt. Nicholas, assistant quarter-master general; when upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the masse, were driven in by three French battalions and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post on the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the castle consisted of 200 British, and from four to five hundred masse occupied the town. The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harrassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the masse, and occasionally with boats. In some of these actions the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d Light Infantry were cut to pieces. Owing to these checks the French were retarded until the 6th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the masse became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their

their advance with a heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides: our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina, without leaving a man in the enemy's hands,

The force which Gen. Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of cavalry, the 22d light infantry, the 1st, 62d, and 101st of the line, in all about 6000 men, with five 24 pounders, 5 eighteens, and 4 mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while under cover of his fire, he laboured to establish two breaching batteries, at 3 and 400 hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did the slaughter abate, to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells. From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued to work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the sea staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them.

The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed till the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances I received your orders to evacuate the castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faro gave the French a full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of one hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire on the castle, and subsequently on the boats; while infantry with field pieces tried the breach on either side. The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small; and before we were a musket shot distant, the French were in the fort.

The masterly arrangement of the transport boats and men of war launches upon this occasion, does high honour to Capt. Trollope, of his Majesty's ship Electra, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some dangerously.—But I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that Gen. Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundred of his best troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. D. Robertson, Lieut. Col. Com. Scylla Castle.

To Major-General Sherbrooke, commander, &c. in Sicily.

Return of killed and wounded, 3 gunners, 8 rank and file killed; 1 bombadier, 8 gunners, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Axford Edward Tier, Tothill ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Maſon, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill

Baker George, Talfield, Durham ſpirit merchant. (Elſtob, Catherine court, ſeething lane

Bull James Kingſton, Iſle of Wight, corndealer. (Gilbert, Newport

Bolton Thos. Langton Little, York, dealer. (Fairleſs, Staple inn

Baker Samuel, Southwark, upholſterer. (Ellis, Hatton Garden

Boucher Wm. Birmingham, toy-maker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince Gray's inn

Beale John, Camberwell, Surrey, mathematical inſtrument maker. (Surman, Golden ſquare

Champion Foyce, Beech ſtreet, bootmaker. (Higden and Sim, Currier's hall

Cotton Thomas Cornhill, ſtock broker (ſurviving partner of John Lambert, deceaſed). (Winter, Kaye, Freſhfields, and Beckwith, Swithin's lane

Collip John Great Portland ſtreet, upholſterer. (Bleaſdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Cave Robert, Briſtol, hat manufacturer. (Andrews, Clare ſtreet, Briſtol.

Cockrill William, Stallingborough, Lincoln, ſalesman. (Clowndes and Lambert, Red Lion ſquare

Chattham Thomas, High Holborn, cork cutter. (Aſpinall, Quality court, Chancery lane

Crochett Thomas, Oxford, dealer. (Roſe and Munnings, Gray's inn ſquare

Chippendall Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholſterer. (Burgeſs, Curzon ſtreet, May fair

Crooſe George, Liver's Ocle, Hereford, dealer in cattle. (Gregory, Clement's inn

Caſlake James Green, Stepney, tallow chandler. (Fillingham, Union ſtreet, Whitechapel

Dodſworth Gregory, Beverley, draper. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Dinividdie William, Manchester, inſurance broker (in partnerſhip with Lawrence Dinividdie and Richard Wilkinſon. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard

Dand William, Whitehaven, muſlin manufacturer. (Howſworth, Staple inn

Davies Richard, Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, ſadler. (Reynold, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Denham Samuel, Bermondſey ſtreet, taylor. (Hurſt, Lad lane

Evans John, Monmouth, ſadler. (Pugh, Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare

Green John, Hull, flax-dreſſer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Hucks

Hucks Samuel, Canal row, Bermondſey, cooper. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Huntingdon Thomas, Watford, calico printer. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Hatton John, Lymm, Cheſter, butcher. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Hill Joſeph, Fountain place, City road, flour factor. Heſter, Lincoln's inn
Herron George, Bermondſey ſtreet, fellmonger. (Heawood, Old City Chambers
Hulbert John, Briſtol, ſoap boiler. (White, Inner Temple
Henderſon William, Paternoſter row, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Hart Henry, Great Coram ſtreet, broker. (Iſaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate
Jefferſon Richard, and William Dickinſon, Hull, woollen-drapers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Ireland John Layton, High ſtreet, Shoreditch. (Clutton, St Thomas ſtreet
Lawſon Wm. St. Catherine's ſtreet, Middleſex, biſcuit baker. (Noy, Mincing lane
Lardner Richard, Newton Poppleford, Devon, worſted ſpinner. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon ſtreet
Loat Richard, Long Acre, ironmonger. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Maclean Francis, tower ſtreet, merchant. (Collins and Waller, Spital ſquare
Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readſhaw Morley, York ſtreet, Southwark, hopfactors. (Alcock, Bolwell and Comer, Southwark
Mathan George, Huddersfield, York, grocer. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde, Bloomsbury
Mould Henry, Wincheſter, cabinet maker. (Ware, Blackman ſtreet, Southwark
Malim Mark, Highgate, dealer. (Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Old Wm. and Joſeph Ewbank, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, mercers. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Partington Wm. Manchester, money ſcrivener. (Hurd, Inner Temple
Roylands John, Princes ſtreet, Lambeth, barge builder. (Bennet, Union ſtreet, Southwark
Redfern Samuel, Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Edge, Inner Temple
Rhodes Edward, Leeds, currier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Reuiree Thomas, Falmouth, Cordwainer. (Shephard and Addington, Bedford row
Rudge Michael, Frethern, Glouceſter, tanner. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn
Seddon Thomas, Salford, victualler. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Shynn James, Bow, Middleſex, whiteſmith. (Harding, Primroſe ſtreet
Surger Nathaniel Peach, Weſtbury, common brewer, (Ellis, Hatton garden
Smith George, Warnford court, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court
Stevens George, jun. Bedford, grocer. (Townſend, Staple inn
Staniforth Samuel, Radford, Nottingham, joiner. (Bleaſdall, Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Steel Wm. Brentford, linen draper. (Dawes, Angel court
Shawford Wm. Cowdery, of the Albany, Piccadily, confectioner. (Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Savory George, Southwark, victualler. (Evans, Kennington Croſs
Smith Rebecca, Croſs ſtreet, Wilderneſs row, dealer in oil and colours (Stratton, Shoreditch
Tytlar George, Hounſditch, ſhoeſeller. (Collins and Waller, Spital ſquare
Tyſon John, Liverpool, tallow chandler. (Avilon, Liverpool
Tiver Simon, Bridgewater, innkeeper. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet
Towle George, Lloyd's coffee-houſe, under writer. (Kearſey, Billiopſgate within
Tunnicliffe Joſeph, Repton, Derby, draper. (Nurſe, Lad lane
Taylor Thomas, Liverpool, tea dealer. (Avilon, Liverpool
Travis Richard, Manchester, ſilverſmith. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Taylor John, Salford, victualler. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Williams Benjamin, Liverpool, linen and woollen draper. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court
Wilkinſon Richard, Manchester, inſurance broker, carrying on trade with William and Laurence Dinwiddie. (Dennets and Greaves, King's Arms yard
Wright Benjamin, Birmingham, factor. (Webb, and Tyndall, Birmingham
Whitehead Peter, Stockport, cotton merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Winter Wm. and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen. (Allen, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars
Whitehead Joſeph, Stockport, victualler. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Wright Samuel, Leeds victualler. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Whitham George, Addingham, Yorkſhire, Drover. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen John, Rotherhithe, coal merchant, April 16
Ashe Joſeph Rutter, Ormſkirk, draper, April 25
Adams James, Fore ſtreet, dealer in ſpirituous liquors, April 26
Auther John, and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, inſurance brokers, April 26, final
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, April 26
Ayles Obadiah, Topſham, Devon, ſhip builder, May 2
Ayres John, Amerſham, butterman, May 21
Baddeley Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer, May 7
Butler Nathaniel Iles, and Benjamin Butler Painſwick, Glouceſter, joint and ſeperate eſtate, May 12
Brunn Samuel, Charing croſs, ſword cutler, April 30
Beudoes George, Biſhop's Caſtle, Salop, tanner, May 10, final
Badcock Richard, Marcham, Berks, malſter, May 10
Cook John Chriſtian, and Thomas Chriſtian broker, Leadenhall ſtreet, linen drapers, May 2
Cranſton, Wm. Drury lane, currier, July 9
Corlett Thomas, Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 7
Carbery John, Vine ſtreet, warehouſeman, April 26
Cooper Thomas, Wilbarſton, Northampton, draper, April 25
Cother Jeremiah, Fitchcombe, Glouceſter, clothier, May 11, final
Clifford Thomas, Birmingham, meal'man, May 2, final
Clarke Chriſtopher, Carliſle, mercer, May 2, final
Clayton Thomas, Delworth, Lancaſter, tanner, April 14
Davis Thomas, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, April 18
Dipple John, Wandſworth, whitener and preſſer, April 22
Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baihi, Chatham and Sheerneſs, bankers, May 16
Elliot John, and John Thomas Dagnall Upper Eaſt Smithfield, flax dreſſers, April 23
Eagleton Edward, Cheapſide, grocer, April 30
Enock Richard, Oxford ſtreet, taylor, April 26
Freeman Joſeph and Thomas Grace, Devonſhire ſquare, dealers, April 16, final
Frebout Lewis, jun. Fort ſtreet, ſilk manufacturer, April 23
Finden James jun. Clipſtone ſtreet carpenter, May 14
Flint Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant, May 2, final
Goulton Wm. Selby, York, linen draper April 30
Greſham John, Lambeth, timber merchant, April 23
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, linen draper, May 3
Garner Wm. Thetford, merchant, April 30
Gibbs Wm. Newport, Iſle of Wight, hackneyman, May 11, final
Hippisley Wm. Sheptonmallet, ſhopkeeper, April 18, final
Hacher Wm. of the Precinct of the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Kent, builder, April 22, final
Harman Stephen, Modbury, Devon, ſhopkeeper, May 2
Harvie Arthur, Birmingham, factor, April 30
Harding John, Abingdon, Berks, bookſeller, May 10, final
Home Thomas, Biſhop's Caſtle, Salop, mercer, May 10
Joynſon Wm and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers, April 20
Irving Wm. Liverpool, liquor merchant, May 2
Jebb Thomas, Wardour ſtreet, Soho, leather dreſſer, April 23
Jameſon Robert, ironmonger lane, linen factor, May 7
Ivey Wm Titchfield ſtreet, taylor, April 30
James Charles, Cateaton ſtreet, ribbon manufacturer, May 7
Jackſon John, Thurmond, Lambeth, ſtockbroker, May 10
Kirkman Edward, Portſmouth, linen draper, April 26
Kennet Wm. Snow hill, baker, April 30
Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, April 23
Lifter Anthony, Marſh chapel, Lincoln, grocer, April 23
Lees Wm. Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Leetham John, Hull, linen draper, April 30
Livermore Thomas, ſen. Chelmsford, grocer, May 24
Lindſay Peter, Greenwich, baker, June 1
Lockey John, Oxford, grocer, May 13
Morgan Robert, Southmolton ſtreet, coal merchant, April 26
Martin John, jun. and John Ruſſel, Liverpool, merchants, April 19
Manby William, Strand, oil and colourman, April 30, final
Manwaring Edward, Wellcloſe ſquare, tallow chandler, May 3
Morney John, Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer April 30
Nesbitt Thomas, Southwark, chinaman, April 22
Paterſon James, Red Lion ſtreet, Holborn, cabinet maker, April 16, final
Penny John, Wells, Somerſet, brandy merchant, April 18, final
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, April 26
Pope Humphrey, Ratcliffe Croſs victualler, April 19
Pringle Robert, Northumberland ſtreet, and late of Kingſton, Jamaica, jeweller, April 19
Preſton Robert, Liverpool, merchant, April 25
Potten Arthur, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, woollen draper, May 14, final
Price William, Leadenhall ſtreet, taylor, April 26
Pearſon John, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn dealers, April 28
Prior Joſeph, Princes ſtreet, Spital fields, dry falter, July 5
Rawſon John, Leiceſter, hatter, April 19, final
Rennell William, jun. Totnes, Devon, mercer, April 21, final
Smith Archibald, Hull, baker, April 26
Searle Wm. Chudleigh, Devon, ſhopkeeper, April 20
Stiles Sarah, and Maſon Stiles, Dorking, plumbers, April 30
Shynn James, Stratford, Eſſex, victualler, April 23
Scurry Francis, Kent road, Southwark, corn dealer, May 7, final

Simpſon

Simpſon John, Artillery ſtreet, Bermondſey, tallow chandler, May 2
Sowley Richard, Knowles, Warwick, corn factor, May 2
Smither Andrew, Tottenham yard, Blackwell hall factor, May 3, final
Stubbs James, Liverpool, woollen draper, May 2
Sayer Joſeph, Upper North Place, Gray's inn lane, and John Jefferey, Titchfield ſtreet, coach and harneſs makers, April 30
Saunders James, Eling, Hants, maltſter, May 10, final
Witham Wm. Lad lane, victualler, May 3
Wagborn Thomas, Rumford, draper, May 3
Walker Edward, jun. Little New ſtreet, lamp manufacturer, May 7
Wright Wm. ſen. Wm. Wright, jun. and John Maude Wright, Welcloſe ſquare, coal merchants, joint eſtate and ſeparate eſtate of Wm. Wright, ſen. April 29
Weeks Henry, Edgware road, carrier, May 3
Wainwright Edward, Thame, Oxford, butcher, April 29
Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler, May 10
Wilſon Joſeph, Strand, umbrella maker, May 24
Woodward Alexander, Liverpool, wine merchant, May 12
White John, Birmingham, taylor, May 11
Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, May 10, final
White Martin, Portſmouth, wine merchant, May 13
Wakelin John, Oxford, dealer, May 13
Young Wm. Seton, Holderneſs, York, grocer, May 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

AT St. James's, Colonel Dorrien, of the royal regiment of horſe guards, to Miſs Le Clerc, of Havant.

At Mary-la-bonne, William Palmer, of Lincoln's-inn, eſq. to Miſs Ricketts, daughter of James R. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Robert Lukend, eſq. ſon of the Dean of Wells, to Catherine Halifax, daughter of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph.—James Lys Seager, eſq. of Maidſtone, to Miſs Whitaker, daughter of Thomas W. eſq. of Barming, Kent.—W. Heyliger, eſq. of Weymouth Street, to Miſs Chalmers, of Park Place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Matthews Corſellis, eſq. to Miſs Utterſon, eldeſt daughter of the late John U. eſq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

George Molle, eſq. Major in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miſs Catherine Brown, niece to Nicholas B. eſq. of Eccles, Berwickſhire.

At Twickenham, James Alexander Hudſon, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Sarah Hodges, daughter of the late Jeremiah H. eſq. of Boutney, Oxfordſhire.

At Chelſea, George Kinderley, of Lincoln's-inn, eſq. to Miſs Adams, eldeſt daughter of John A. late of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, eſq.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. Wolfe, of the Haymarket, to Miſs Binks, of King-ſtreet, Covent garden.

At Lambeth, Tipping Thomas Rigby, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Ann Eliza, ~~ſecond~~ daughter of John Couſins, eſq. of South Lambeth.

At Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. H. Johnſtone, of Wiſtanſtow, to Miſs Roure Boughton, ſecond daughter of Sir Charles William Roure, bt. of Rouſe Lenih, Worceſterſhire.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Dr. Hind, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and vicar of Finden, Suſſex, to Mrs. Benwell, of Chilton Foliatts, Wilts.

At Twickenham, James Alexander Hodſon, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Sarah Hodges, youngeſt daughter of the late Jeremiah H. eſq. of Bolney.

Joſeph Gundry, jun. eſq. of Bridport, Dorſet, to Miſs Pearkes, niece of Martin P. eſq. of Upper Harley ſtreet.

DIED.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, *Mrs. Southwell*, relict of William S. eſq. 84. This lady was the daughter of Henry Pye, eſq. of Farringdon, Berks. and ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Pye, archdeacon of Durham, and Lady Aſton, whoſe deaths are recorded in this Number, all of whom died in the ſpace of five days.

Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, Kent, and colonel of the Eaſt Kent militia.

In Upper Gower-ſtreet, *George*, eldeſt ſon of George Shum, eſq.

In Devonſhire Place, *Francis Latour, eſq.* late of Madras, 70.

In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's Square, *James Paull, eſq.* the well-known candidate for the repreſentation of Weſtminſter. He was found by his ſervants in bed, with his head nearly ſevered from his body, and three ſmall cuts in one of his arms. Near him lay a razor and a ſurgeon's lancet. At the inqueſt held on his body, it appeared in evidence, that Mr. Paull came home at five o'clock in the morning of the day on which he perpetrated the fatal deed, and retired to bed. The maid ſervant went up at ten o'clock to light the bed room fire, when he deſired her to tell his man not to diſturb him until he rang the bell, which ſhe accordingly did. She went up again about two o'clock in the afternoon, and tried the outward room door; it was locked; and ſhe was deſired by Mr. Paull, in a faint voice, not to come in yet. She went up again at half-paſt five, and fancied that ſhe heard her maſter groan. She then called the butler, who went in with her, and they found Mr. Paull in the ſituation deſcribed. From the teſtimony of the witneſſes, and other circumſtances which have tranſpired, it ſhould ſeem that in conſequence of a variety of untoward circumſtances, and the excruciating pain occaſioned by the wound he received in his duel with Sir Francis Burdett, which was not healed to the laſt, that Mr. Paull's intellects had undergone a moſt material change, and that his derangement was ſo marked in the ſtrangeneſs of his conduct as to be viſible to all his friends and acquaintances. He had been at a gambling-houſe the laſt night of his life, where it is ſaid he added to his embarraſſment by loſs at play. There can be no doubt, that his firſt deſign

was,

was, by opening a vein, to bleed to death, but that, urged by the importunities of his servants, he had recourse to the razor, with which he perpetrated the fatal deed.

At Roehampton, suddenly, in the prime of life, *Benjamin Goldsmid, esq.* senior partner of the well known and highly respected firm of B. and A. Goldsmid, many years brokers to the English Government, contractors for loans of unparalleled magnitude, and partners in a house esteemed one of the most wealthy in Europe. Mr. G. was beloved by all who knew him, and was as much celebrated for his benevolence and munificence as for his immense wealth.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Miss Tapps*, the only daughter of Sir G. J. T. Bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

At his son's house, Pimlico, in his 37th year, *Andrew Clinton*, esq. of the War Office.

At Holloway, *William Richard Venning*, eldest son of William V., esq.

At Hammersmith, in his 85th year, *John Rice*, esq. a miserably penurious character. He was born in Westminster, and having received a musical education, he resolved to try his fortune in America. He sailed for New York, where he settled, and got an appointment as an organist. In this situation, denying himself the common necessaries of life, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, and returned to England. His habit was that of the most indigent beggar, and so deplorably miserable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings which he took. At length he obtained a room at a glazier's shop, near Marsham-street, where he was taken ill. He requested to be decently clothed, and conveyed to Mr. Boyce, at Hammersmith, whose father, he said, was his most intimate acquaintance. He was accordingly taken to the house of Mr. Boyce, where he survived only a few days. After his death, his will was opened, by which it appeared, that he had bequeathed 20,000l to Mr. Boyce, and 10,000l. to the Bishop of New-York. He is said to have died worth 40,000l.

At his father's house, aged 13, *T. H. S. Stanhope*, fifth son of Walter S. S. esq. of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, M. P.

In Harley Street, *Mrs. Reed*, wife of John R. esq. of Chipchase Castle, Northumberland.

At the City Coffee House, *Mr. William Seddon*, attorney, of Manchester.

At Highbury Place, Islington, *N. Basevi*, esq. late of Billiter Square.

In New North Street, the *Rev. E. B. De la Fontaine*, rector of Great Pontan, Lincolnshire.

In Little Dean's yard, Westminster, in his 77th year, the *Rev. Samuel Smith*, L. L. D. prebendary of Westminster, and (after the resignation of Dr. Markham), upwards of 24 years master of Westminster school.

Peter Rainier, esq. Admiral of the Blue. He was made a Post Captain, October 29, 1778; a Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1795; a Vice-Admiral, February 14, 1799; and an Admiral of the Blue, November 9, 1805. Admiral Rainier was Commander in Chief in the East Indies for several years, where he amassed vast property, and returned from thence about two years since. At the last general election he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, his native place.

In Great James Street. Bedford Row, where he was born, and resided all his life, *Edward Phillips*, esq. 70.

In Sloane Street, *Mr. Lewis Bologna*, of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Henrietta Parker*, eldest sister of the late Lord Boringdon, and niece to the late Earl Poulett.

In Portman Square, at her son's house, *Jane*, Countess Dowager of Dundonald. She was the mother of twelve sons and daughters, and among her descendants, she has an Admiral, and five Captains in his Majesty's navy.

At Kensington, *John Bulley*, esq. formerly writing-master to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, 82.

Mr. Ledger, messenger of Covent Garden Theatre. He had attended as usual at the treasury of the theatre on the day of his decease, and went to the banker's to lodge the money. Having concluded the business, he had proceeded only a few steps from the door, when he fell down in a fit, was conveyed home, and in a few hours expired.

In Newman Street, *Mrs. Winston*, wife of the proprietor of the Little Theatre, Haymarket.

In Newcastle Street, Strand, in his 54th year, *Mr. Thomas Bayley*, better known by the appellation of Little Tommy, who during 40 years servitude in the humble capacity of a pot-boy, accumulated the sum of 400l.

In Wimpole Street, *Mrs. Penton*, wife of John P. esq. late M. P. for Winchester, sister of the late Countess Digby, and aunt to the present Earl D.

Thomas Gould, esq. one of the benchers, and late treasurer of the Middle Temple, the only surviving brother of the late Judge G.

In Edward street, Portman square, aged 84, the Dowager Lady *Frankland*, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas F. Bart. and mother of the present Sir Thomas F. of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

In St. James's Square *Mrs. Heathcote*, wife of T. T. H. esq.

At Bush Hill, Edmonton, *Robert Kelham*, esq. the oldest member of the two societies of Lincoln's inn, and Staples-inn. 90

At Hackney, *Mrs. Hodgson*, widow of T. H. esq. of Aldgate, 71.

At Edgware, the *Rev. John De Veil*, rector of Aldenham, Herts, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At

At Crouch End, *William Wyld*, esq. of Laurence Pountney Lane.

In the 53d year of her age, *Mrs. Martha Gill*, wife of Mr. George G. of Camberwell, Surry. She was in the act of making tea, and apparently in good health, when suddenly her head fell forward. Her brother who was present caught her in his arms. but she expired instantly without a sigh, or a groan. She was a most cheerful and affectionate woman, and bas left a husband with five children, to lament her loss.

Dowager Countess *Moira*, this lady, was uncommonly gifted! great powers of memoby, great quickness of intellect, and a peculiar easy, yet splendid elocution, with which she adorned whatever subject she touched upon, whether the mere passing events of the day, the various topics of literature, or those useful arts by which the community is benefited, and the resources of a nation enlarged. Her acquaintance with such branches of knowledge was by no means limited or superficial; on the contrary, some learned societies have borne respectful testimony to her acquirements in this particular, and the real utility which flowed from the productions of her active and discerning genius. She was married to the late Earl of Moira in February, 1752; and resided in Dublin, or the North of Ireland (with the exception of one year's absence in France) for more than half a century! for the long period of fifty-six years. Let those who remember what Moira House was in the earlier days of that period, when she led, and reflected a grace upon every beneficial fashion; when she cultivated the fine arts; when she rendered her house the favourite spot where every person of genius or talents in Dublin, or who visited Dublin, loved most to resort to; let such persons say, whether Moira House, and its illustrious Lady, as well as its truly noble and beneficent Lord, deserve not every panegyric which gratitude can bestow. She was the last in a direct line of the great name of Hastings—the last!! a word when so applied, every liberal nature will dwell upon with melancholy sensations, even to enthusiasm—such are perhaps the universal feelings of mankind in favour of exalted birth, which a vain-glorious philosophy never can eradicate, that when a race of nobility, distinguished by the length of years during which they wore their honours uninterrupted, is finally terminated; the extinction of such a family is regarded, not without a generous sympathy; but when the tomb closes on a noble matron, the representative of a great house, with whose history the best, and perhaps most inspiring images of our earliest days, are associated, and herself not inferior to any in that history, it is scarcely possible, even for a stranger, not to hang over such s tomb, without every emotion of sorrow, of regret, and of veneration. Such sentiments may ill accord with a frivolous, and in some respects, a selfish age. Be it so—yet this age, even under the influence of a more than iron war, and much bigotry. has not lost "all its original brightness," but retains much of its good old virtues undiminished. It possesses domestic charity at least; and those who know how to appreciate charity, will learn to venerate the memory of the Countess of Moira, for in truth she may be said to have been charity itself. She had a strong resemblance, in many respects, to her ancestors: a lofty spirit, magnificence of disposition, untired hospitality—altogether, she was a lady of other times; and when she mingled with society, more than her increased infirmities would of late years allow; few persons ever beheld her without something of more heroic days passing in indistinct, yet splendid, array, before the imagination. In the reception of persons of the first distinction at her house, there was an air, a dignity, will hardly be equalled, and never can be surpassed. But the noble manner, the imposing ceremonial of life, leave but slight vestiges for remembrance, compared to those intrinsic and domestic virtues, which give to the female sex their truest ornament. In all the private relations of life, she was, to the utmost, valuable! Her maternal duties she fulfilled with the enlightened spirit, and more, perhaps, than the sensibility of a Cornelia. They could only be equalled by the unceasing assiduities, the soothing tenderness, the sweet and pious and filial regards which accompanied her to her last hour—but sorrow is sacred, and the writer forbears.—He can only add, that this imperfect tribute is the product of an hasty, an anxious moment, the effusion of gratitude, resting indeed upon the basis of truth, but no exact delineation of Lady Moira's character. The style is warm, for it flows from the heart; and who that knew her could write of Lady Moira in a style which was inert and grovelling. Ireland will long have cause to regret her—she cultivated its best interests—to the gentry, she displayed an example of attachment to the country which they might have well imitated—to the peasantry of all descriptions, she was a guardian friend—to every illiberal, party-distinction, whether arising from a false zeal for the state or religion, she was an unprejudiced enlightened opponent. From the contemplation of such a character it is indeed not easy to withdraw. She survived her husband nearly fifteen years.—She was daughter to Theophilus, and sister to Francis, late Earls of Huntingdon. Her mother was the Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers.

At Newcastle, in his 85th year, *Robert Roddam, esq.* Senior Admiral of the Red, brother to the late Edward Roddam, of Roddam, in the county of Northumberland, esq. and third son of Edward Roddam, of Roddam and Little Houghton, esq. by Jane, daughter of Robert Shelly, esq. merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The family of Roddam is believed

lieved to be one of the most ancient in the British dominions. Mr. Roddam (the subject of these memoirs) went to sea as a midshipman in the Lowestoffe, in the year 1735—6. He served also as midshipman in the Russell, Cumberland, and Boyne, and was upon the Antigua station with Captain Drummond of the Lowestoffe more than five years. Sir Oltaloner Ogle then took him into his own ship, on his way to Jamaica, to join Admiral Vernon, whom he accompanied on the different expeditions to Hispaniola, Carthagena, the island of Cuba, Cumberland harbour, &c. The young sailor shewed great valour and intrepidity, yet had the good luck to escape without injury, though a part of his coat was shot off by a cannon-ball. On the 3d of November, 1741, he was made third lieutenant of the Superb, in which he returned the same year to England, and, though so young an officer, had the good fortune to save the ship twice on her passage home. The Superb was paid off at Plymouth in 1742, and Mr. Roddam was commissioned third Lieutenant of the Monmouth, the 7th of September, 1742. Charles Wyndham, esq. commanded the Monmouth; he was a most correct and excellent officer. Being on a cruize off the island of Teneriffe, the captain (as was his constant practice at night) gave particular orders that every incident should be inserted in the log-book. Lieut. Roddam, as first watch, received Capt. Wyndham's commands to put the ship about at twelve o'clock, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do three times, although there was no apparent obstacle; and when Lieut. Hamilton went upon deck to relieve the watch, Roddam told him that witchcraft must have prevented the ship from going about, and bidding Hamilton go forward, in his presence he once more attempted it, when the ship missed stays a fourth time; a fortunate circumstance, as it proved in the event; for so much time was thus occupied, that day-light commencing, a sail was perceived a-head of the Monmouth, which they chased, and took. She proved to be a Spanish ship of about one hundred thousand pounds value, and which would not have been seen but for this accident. Lieut. Roddam related this circumstance to his captain soon after, at the same time reminding him that his custom of inspecting the log-book had been neglected, or he would there have seen that his commands had not been obeyed; but Captain Wyndham's good fortune had of course made him forgetful of his rule, and he was much pleased at the lucky circumstance that had stayed the hand of his young lieutenant. On the 14th of July, 1744, young Roddam was made second lieutenant of the same ship, Captain Henry Harrison then commander, and on the 14th of July, 1746, he was promoted to the command of his Majesty's sloop Viper. About this time Lord Anson (then Mr. Anson) went to Portsmouth to command the western squadron, and expressing a strong wish to all the captains to stop a fleet at that time lying at Plymouth, they urged the impracticability of the undertaking in a high south-west wind, and stated many other concurring obstacles. Mr. Roddam, the youngest captain, instantly undertook to try the possibility of stopping them, though his sloop being just off the stocks, was in every way incomplete, and he performed Mr. Anson's wish with a readiness and alacrity, which shewed that quickness and steadiness are not incompatible, but when united, may effect what neither separately can accomplish. This was so strong a recommendation to that great naval officer, Lord Anson, that he immediately wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty for leave to take Captain Roddam under his command. In the course of that year Admiral Sir Peter Warren, then commanding the western squadron, received intelligence from a Bristol privateer that more than thirty vessels was in Sidera bay, near Cape Ortugal, laden with naval stores. Sir Peter enquired if the privateer's captain could carry in any of his Majesty's ships; to which he replied in the negative. The admiral then asked if any battery sheltered them; and being answered there were two, and that the entrance was very narrow, he determined to relinquish the attempt as impracticable. Capt. Harrison, of the Monmouth, being present, recommended the Admiral to send the Viper, which Roddam commanded, adding, "He would answer for that young man effecting all that human nature could perform;" and on that day, Captain Roddam received his orders, to sail in the evening, and was off the first battery next morning, which he carried, destroyed all the guns, and also took a privateer then coming out: he proceeded into the bay, burnt more than thirty sail of vessels, and on the third day rejoined his Admiral with three or four prizes, not being able to man more from his little sloop of fourteen guns and ninety men and boys. The town offered to surrender on his own terms; but Captain Roddam told the inhabitants that he did not come to aggrandize himself and crew by distressing harmless individuals, but only such as armed against Great Britain, the number of whom at the first battery amounted to about five hundred men. Upon Captain Roddam's return to the squadron, he was met at entering the port by Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who taking him in his arms, thanked him most warmly for the most important service he had rendered his country, which with his answer to the inhabitants, so pleased and gratified this gallant and humane Admiral, that his statement of the affair to the Lords of the Admiralty immediately obtained Captain Roddam the command of the Greyhound frigate, of 24 guns, with the rank of post-captain, to which he was appointed the 7th of July, 1747. On his return to England in the Viper, being off Portsmouth, and no otherwise

otherwise known to its inhabitants than from the account of his conduct in Sidera bay, they immediately offered and earnestly solicited Captain Roddam to become their representative in parliament; this honour he repeatedly refused, as well as many offers from boroughs at various times rendered to him. Captain Roddam served in the Greyhound frigate in Holland, under Commodore Mitchell: he was afterwards ordered to join Admiral Watson at Louisburgh, and was by him stationed three years at New York, whence he returned to England in 1751, and on the 30th of January, 1753, was commissioned for the Bristol guardship, of 50 guns, at Plymouth, where he served about a year; and in 1755, he was appointed to the Greenwich, also a 50 gun ship, sailed to the West Indies, and was upon the Jamaica station till 1757. At this period, being on a cruize off Hispaniola, on the 16th of March early in the morning, plying off Cape Cabroon, the Greenwich fell in with five French line of battle ships, two frigates, and a storeship, which the officers and crew of the Greenwich all fully supposed and asserted were merchantmen convoyed by two frigates; but Captain Roddam saw otherwise, and, though late, convinced his ship's company of their mistake, as they proved to be the Tonnant, of 84 guns, commanded by Admiral Bofromont; the Desanncene, of 74, Captain Blonal; the Diadem, of 74, Captain Rofele; l'Eveille, of 64, Captain Merville; Inflexible, of 64; and the Savage and Le Bronne frigates, with a twenty-gun storeship. This squadron being to windward, sent one of the frigates to reconnoitre, which Captain Roddam perceiving, and finding there could be no chance to escape, used every manœuvre to draw her towards the Greenwich. This ship being painted in the manner of the French, he hoped to decoy the frigate, for which he had prepared men to board, with an intension of sending her immediately to Admiral Townshend, at Jamaica, with intelligence of the situation and number of the enemy; but the French frigate soon discovering the Greenwich to be a two-decked ship, made great exertion to shelter herself amidst the French squadron. The Diadem first began firing at nine o'clock, and from that hour till nine at night, the Greenwich was incessantly attacked by one or other of the fleet. Captain Roddam again prepared to board the l'Eveille, a 64, being the best sailing ship; but several of the enemy renewing the action at the same time, the Greenwich became so much injured in her rigging, that she was quite unmanageable, which compelled Capt. Roddam to relinquish his hopes of boarding. He then called his ship's company together, and told them he had done all in his power to preserve his Majesty's ship, but if any of them could point out the French admiral's ship, the Tonnant, he thought the Greenwich could yet divert her an hour or two. The officers, and the whole ship's company, answered, "They must obey their captain; but they had been unceasingly shot at for twelve hours, and supported an action they believed longer than any ship had ever before sustained." At half after nine at night, it being the opinion of all the officers that Captain Roddam had done every thing that could be done for his Majesty's service, and that engaging any further could only tend to sacrifice the men; the 64 gun ship being then within hail, and the others close astern of her. Captain Roddam ordered the colours to be struck: the French ship l'Eveille presently hailed Captain Roddam to hoist out a boat and go on board the sixty-four, which he repeatedly refused to do; and finding his interpreter had said, "every thing being cut away they could not get a boat out," instead of saying, "Captain Roddam *would not*," he himself hailed, and enquiring if any one on board the l'Eveille spoke English, he was replied to by a person he knew, a Mr. Giddy, a Danish officer, who had served in the preceding war with Captain Norris in the Prince Frederick. Captain Roddam then told Mr. Giddy he would not go on board the French man of war in his own boat, but *must* be sent for, which if not complied with, he would hoist the British colours immediately, and defend his ship as long as she could swim. The French lieutenant then went on board the Greenwich, and found the men all at their quarters, with lighted matches in their hands, and the greatest order prevailing throughout the ship (of which under like circumstances there had never been a precedent), and which seeming to alarm and surprize the French lieutenant, Captain Roddam told him, "He had there seen a garrison capitulate to a very superior force, and ready to renew the fight if the French had *not* done as he required." Captain Roddam was then taken on board the l'Eveille, Captain Merville, who, instead of sending for his own bedding, gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles, with a dirty rug, which seemed to have been employed in the *last office* for many a poor mariner in the French ship; and Captain Roddam's anxious mind not having allowed him to think of dressing when he struck (which was at that time an invariable custom of the French), he was of course next morning extremely black and dirty, with torn shoes and tattered habiliments, damaged by splinters during the long action; and although he had so feelingly urged and solicited kind treatment for his officers and men, yet had he the painful reflection to know, that all except the lieutenants were put among the foremast-men; his purser's cloaths were taken off his back, and his steward was kept waiting on the poop without victuals ten hours; every place was broken open and ransacked, though the French lieutenant (who had the key of the bureau, &c.) had given his word of honour to the contrary; and the whole crew of the Greenwich were without food. Captain Roddam insisted upon being carried to the French

French admiral, that he might complain of ill treatment, and was at last summoned to his presence in the uncomfortable habiliments mentioned, and in such a condition, as would have caused a British victor to have blushed at in a prisoner of the meanest rank. Monsieur Bofromont and his countrymen were sparing of every thing but civil speeches, which could neither clothe nor feed Britain's brave tars. Captain Roddam told the admiral that Captain Merville and his officers had acted in so cruel and improper a way in every respect, that they ought to be broke. He was asked what had induced him to hold so unequal a contest, and to refuse to hoist his boat out? he answered, that having very lately heard that an English man of war had been taken by a French line of battle ship and a frigate, and that the Captain had been compelled to carry his sword in his own boat to the frigate; he was resolved that such a disgrace should not happen to him, for *his sword so required* should only have been delivered through the body of the person demanding it in a manner so degrading and insulting. Himself and his ship's crew were taken to Hispaniola. About two months after they were all embarked for Jamaica, except one lieutenant, who died at the Cape, and one who remained there, having been wounded. Upon his arrival at Jamaica, Captain Roddam was tried by a court-martial, in Port Royal harbour. When the court presented the sentence to Admiral Coates, commander-in-chief, he immediately complimented Captain Roddam, by giving him the minutes of the court, with a request that he would print them, as reflecting great credit on the service, and the British flag; it was accordingly printed at Kingston, in Jamaica. Captain Roddam returned to England upon parole, and as soon as he was exchanged, he went out passenger in the Montague to Sir Edward Hawke, and took the command of the Colchester under his Lordship, off Ushant, the 7th of December, 1759, in which ship he was sent to Plymouth to procure what the Colchester wanted, and to conduct any convoy that might be ready for that station; with which in ten days the Colchester rejoined Sir Edward Hawke, who ordered Capt. Roddam commanding her, with Captain Hervey in the Monmouth, and Captain Rowley in the Montague, to watch the French fleet close off Brest. Three French men of war came out, which the English ships chaced within the batteries, and run one of them on shore. After this service, Captain Roddam was ordered to relieve Captain Duff off Bellisle; on this occasion he carried the Colchester through the narrow rocky passage (Le Ras,) between the Saints and the shore into Audierne bay, which was believed to be the first English ship that ever made the attempt. After some other services, the Colchester was ordered to Spithead, and being found unserviceable, was paid off. Peace was soon after proclaimed; upon which Captain Roddam turned his sword into a ploughshare, laid the foundation of those improvements in his own county, at Roddam; an estate which in the year 1776, he became heir to by the death of his eldest brother, Edward Roddam, esq. in whose life-time he built the present mansion-house, retaining a singular and strong attachment to the ancient possessions of his family. On a supposition of war breaking out with Spain, about the year 1770, Captain Roddam was commissioned on the 7th of December in that year, for the Lenox of 74 guns, at Portsmouth, and continued in her command three years as a guardship, being relieved the 19th of December, 1773, by Captain Matthew Moor; and at the commencement of the American war he was commissioned for the Cornwall of 74 guns, at Chatham, the 17th of March 1777, with orders to proceed to Spithead, and commanded one of the twelve ships then intended for the Mediterranean; but upon being appointed Rear-admiral of the White, on the 29th of April, 1778, he was succeeded in the command of the Cornwall by Captain Timothy Edwards, and was ordered immediately to Chatham as commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the river Medway and at the Nore; and on the 19th of March, 1779, received the rank of Vice-admiral of the Blue, and continuing in the same command was promoted to be Vice-admiral of the White, on the 26th of September, 1780; Vice-admiral of the Red on the 24th of September, 1787; and on the 20th of April, 1789, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he continued three years a most active and attentive commander. By early hours and regularity he carried every business quickly forward; and the expectation of a war, with its hurrying consequences, gave him in that situation many opportunities of exerting his professional zeal. Among other instances, he received orders to get the guardships ready for sea, which he completed in five days, except men; and the like order being repeated for fitting out five sail more, he had them also entirely ready at Spithead in fourteen days, which he announced to the Lords of the Admiralty, with earnest offers to go with the squadron to any part of the world. This extraordinary expedition in getting men of war ready for sea, so astonished the French nation, that their newspapers noticed that British ships of war sprung up complete like mushrooms. His professional services have, with a strong wish for employment, been offered upon every occasion, but he has not had an opportuni.y of exercising them since he struck his flag at Portsmouth in the year 1792. Upon the 1st of February, 1793, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue; on the 12th of April, 1794, Admiral of the White; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red, at the head of which list he was placed.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE clock of Durham Cathedral has lately undergone considerable alteration and repairs. Though the works of this clock are placed in a large case at the end of the south cross aisle, yet a wire, upwards of 270 feet in length, is conducted thence to the great hammer (weight 60lb.) which strikes upon the tenor bell. This bell hangs in the centre of the middle tower, and the hammer falls with such increased force, (the lift being raised from 2 to 9 inches) that the bell is now heard at a much greater distance than ever it was before.—By a very great improvement, the ingenious artist has simplified the moving part of this clock in such a manner as to be nearly without friction, which is evident by the lightness of the weight. Notwithstanding the main wheel is near 20 inches diameter, and the others in proportion, she goes well with a weight of no more than 6lb. which is under the sixth part of her original one, though the pendulum is five feet longer, and the ball more than 30lb. heavier than the former one. The case in which the works are inclosed, appears to have been placed there in the time of Dean Hunt, in 1632, as appears by the following entry in the treasurer's accounts of that year: "For the new clock and dyall, 18 9 6."—From the circumstance of a thistle being placed near the top of the ornamental front, this clock escaped the fury of the Scottish prisoners, of whom upwares of 3000 were some time kept in that church after the battle of Dunbar, 1650. The fine deep-toned bell on which the hammer strikes, was cast in 1693, as appears by the following inscription on it:—"Camp S. Cuthberti olim Galalea Dec. & Cap Dunelm refecerunt. A.D. MDCXCIII T. Comber, S.T.P. Dec. S. Eyre, S.T.P. Thesaur. Chr. Hobson, Artifice."

Married.] At Whickham, Thomas Dodds, esq. of Woodhouse, to Miss Mitcheson, daughter of Mr. Joseph M. of Swalwell.

At Romaldkirk, Mr. Bainbridge, of London, to Miss Nicholson, eldest daughter of the late George N. esq. of Cotherston.

Died.] At Wooler, Mr. Nathaniel Duncan, of the Black-bull inn.

At Darlington, Mrs. Stowell, 81.—Mr. C. Richardson.—Mrs. Peacock, wife of Mr. P. sudgeon, 29.—Mr. Joseph Pease, 72.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Peter Reed, father of Mr. Thomas R. bookseller, of Sunderland, 75.—Mrs. Cornforth, 43.

At Barnard castle, Mr. Thomas Harrison, nearly 35 years schoolmaster at that place.

At Stockton, Mrs. M'son.

At Berwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, 84.—Mr. Thomas Galbraith, 64.—Mrs. Thompson, 69.—Mrs. Bell, wife of James B. esq.—John Jeffreys, esq. 55.—Mr. William Patterson, many years pavier to the corporation, 84.

At Morpeth, Mr. George Fenwick, 44.—Mr. Henry Sunderland, of the Queen's Head inn, 57.

At Bishop Auckland, Miss Ann Williamson, second daughter of Mr. Richard W. of the King's Arms inn, 25.

At Low Elswick, Mrs. Mary Graham, 90.

At Easington, the Rev. Benjamin Pye, L.L.D. 82. He was presented to the rectory of Whitburn in 1769; in 1770 he was made vicar of Harts, and in 1791, the archdeaconry of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed, was given to him, on the death of the late Dr. Dickens, by the present Bishop of Durham. This valuable preferment, is said to be worth near 2000l. per annum.

At Durham, Mrs. Richardby.—Mr. William Bainbridge, 84.—Mr. Thomas Henderson, 74.—Suddenly at the house of her daughter Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Salvin, widow of Anthony S. esq. late of Sunderland Bridge, 78.—Mr. William Fenwick, 44.—Mrs. Dunn, widow of Alderman D. 77.—Miss Julia Banks, 19.—Miss Isabella Johnson, 24.

At Swalwell, Mr. Thomas Carr, 67.

At Alnwick, the infant son of Thomas Bell, esq.—Mrs. Mattison.

At Norton, near Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Davison, 63.

At Dalton Percy, Durham, Joseph Yeall, 113. In his early days he had been accustomed to live very freely, and was a great frequenter of cock-fights and horse races.

At Middleton, in Teasdale, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. O. surgeon, 39.

At Sunderland, Miss Ann Dixon. 19.—Mrs. Martha Moor, 71.

At Whittingham, Mrs. Margaret Morrison, 93.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Patrick.—Mr. George Young.—Mr. Luke Scott, 21.—Mrs. Birkinshaw, wife of Mr. B. of the Northumberland glass-house.—Mrs. Allen, 67.—Miss Ann Elliott, 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, 46.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warburton, 88.—Mr. Coulson, master of St. John's charity school.—Mr. William Corner, junior, 42.—

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Miller, senior.—Mr. Thomas Joplin, 65.—Mr. John Rutherford, 74.—Mr. Ralph Wallis, 74.—Mrs. Isabella Hemsley, 80.—Mr. Palmer.—Richard Thomas Peareth, esq. of Heddon House.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Brigham, Mr. R. Harrison, of Todcroft in Corbeck, to Mary Robinson, better known by the appellation of Mary of Buttermere.

At Brough, Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Kendal, to Miss Rudd, daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Brough Sowerby.

At Workington, the Rev. P. Younger, perpetual curate of Scammerdon, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Robertson, daughter of the late Mr. James R.

At Whitehaven, Captain Mackentosh of the Carleton, to Miss Hudson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. R. Seaton, a young artist of great promise. Having discovered at an early period a considerable taste for drawing, he was bound apprentice to a house painter, but very soon gave evidence, by his sketches, that he was destined by genius for a much higher rank in the profession. He attracted the attention of several gentlemen of taste in the arts, and was particularly patronised by Mr. Green, a Westmoreland artist, whose landscapes and views of the lakes have been a subject of just admiration to all who have seen them. Mr. Harden, a gentleman who lives near Ambleside, recommended him to Mr. Nasmyth of Edinburgh, and by him he was amply recommended to teach drawing at Aberdeen. This he did successfully and with considerable approbation, for some seasons, occasionally visiting Cumberland and Westmoreland in the summer, where he took sketches from nature amid the surrounding scenery in this beautifully romantic quarter of the island. In the course of last autumn, his health began visibly to decline, and a languid disease, which occasioned a considerable degree of bodily distress, even produced no little portion of gloom in his mind and temper. He returned to Kendal, at which place his aged father lives, and there ended a life of uncommon talent and unremitting industry. Mr. Seaton's abilities as an artist were chiefly distinguishable by an accurate representation of the objects presented to him, whether nature on her more extended scale of mountains, vallies, rivers, hill and dale, or those nearer and more minute representations, which require the nicest discrimination. In grouping the human figure, and exhibiting the varied characters in these groups, he was frequently very successful. This was strongly illustrated in his Ambleside Fair, and the View of Castle-street, Aberdeen, on a Market Day, in both of which, the greater part of the figures were real portraits.—Both these pieces were drawings in China ink, and the last in particular on a very large scale. Indeed, in China ink drawings he discovered peculiar excellence, managing his lights and shadows with great dexterity. His landscapes in water colours were also wonderfully correct, and often very beautifully tinted, especially some of his views of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Lakes, scenes which were familiar to his eye and strongly impressed on his imagination. He was employed to make two sets of drawings for views of New and Old Aberdeen, the one in colours and the other in China ink. They were correct portraits of the scenes they represent, and most elaborately finished; and from the China ink drawings, Mr. Nasmyth of Edinburgh painted two most beautiful pictures, which do the greatest honour to the pencil of that excellent artist. From these pictures, two prints have been recently engraved and tinted by Mr. Lewis, of Enfield. The prints are not as yet published, but are nearly finished in the tinting. Proofs of them are in the possession of the publisher, Mr. Ewen, who has in his collection some rare specimens of Mr. Seaton's views of the lakes. Mr. Seaton sometimes painted in oil, and as he proposed to himself a more extensive practice in that department of the art, had he lived, it is probable he would have acquired in this also, distinguished excellence. In some of his water coloured drawings, although correct and elaborate, he sometimes indulged in deep colouring. This was probably the effect of patient labour, but his skies thereby acquired too much of the turbid gloom of an approaching storm. This however was only an occasional defect, which, it is probable, time and experience would have sufficiently corrected.

At Amisfield-house, Charles Charteris, esq.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Nanson, 89.—Mr. John Hodgson, surgeon.—Mr. John Henderson.—Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Heward, 67.—Mr. R. Sampson, Miss Ann Strong, 29.

At Aigrigg End, near Kendal, Mr. George Atkinson, 47.

At Harrington, Mrs. Margaret Atkinson, wife of Mr William A. 73.

At Great Broughton, Mrs. Sarah Williamson, 69.

At Pardshaw, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Steele, 65.

At Cragg, in the parish of Brigham, Mr. Henry Allison.

At an advanced age, Sir Henry Grey, bart. He was the elder brother of the late Earl Grey, and uncle to the present; he never was married, and by his death Earl Grey becomes possessed of estates to the value of near 30,000l. per annum, besides a fortune for each of his younger children. Sir Henry has left large legacies to each of his lordship's brothers and sisters, and has made all his old servants comfortable for the remainder of their lives.

At Appleby, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. S. solicitor.—Mr. Robert Pooler.—Mr. Fergus Lamb.

At Kendal, Mrs. Bousfield, relict of Mr. John

John B. of Docker Garths, 94.—Mr. James Watson, librarian to the economical library, 69.—Mrs. Garrett.—Mrs. Maskew, wife of Mr. M. of the commercial inn.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. Charles Cobbe Church, rector of Gosforth, and minister of Trinity Chapel, and one of the justices of peace for Cumberland, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heywood, relict of Peter John H esq. 62.—Mrs. Coutts, widow of Mr. Alexander C. printer, 67.—Mrs. Borrowdale, daughter of the late John Walker, esq. of Castle Vernon, near Workington, 79.—Mrs. Jane Jardin, 85. Mr. John Gledsdale, 67.—Thomas Wilson, esq. one of the tide-surveyors of this port—Mrs. Birkett, widow of Captain William B. 50.

At Workington, Mr. James Hudson, an officer of the customs there, 84.

At Acoon Bank, William Hodgson, esq. late of Aycliffe, Durham, 28.

At Cockermouth, Mr. John Richardson.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, the Rev. Samuel Simpson, 90. He enjoyed the living of New Hutton Chapel 67 years.

At Lambrigg, Mr. Jonathan Wharton, 60.

At Firbank, aged 80, the Rev. James Waistell, who had held the living of Firbank Chapel about 47 years.

YORKSHIRE.

At Raywell, near the seat of D. Sykes, esq. an elegant tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox has lately been erected. It consists of a beautifully proportioned funereal urn, made of *Lythopyra*, after a model of one found in Herculaneum. The urn, on which are inscribed the words—

OSS: VENERAND:
CAROLI JACOBI FOX;

is about two feet high, and is placed on a pedestal 4½ high. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

HUNC TU, DEA, TEMPORE IN OMNI
OMNIBUS ORNATUM VOLUISTI EXCELLERE REBUS.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. Joshua Swallow, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Earnshaw, esq.

At Overton, near York, G. E. Dinsdale, esq. of Middleham, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Shipton.

At Bradford, Samuel Hailstone, esq. to Miss Ann Jones, second daughter of the late Thomas J. esq.

At Hull, the Rev. Robert Carruthers, curate of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Cronkshaw, eldest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Thorley, Herts.

At Elland, the Rev. W. Richardson, vicar of Ferry Frystone, to Miss Charlotte Horton, daughter of the late Joshua H. esq. of Houroyde.

Died.] At Heslington, near York, in his 69th year, Thomas Hartley, esq an alderman of that corporation, and one of his majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the West-Riding, City, and Ainsty. He served the office of Lord mayor, in the years 1789 and 1803. Upright, affectionate, honest, sensible, unassuming, independent, consistent—he was an honour to human nature.

At Leeds, in the 63d year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, the Rev. W. Wood, F.L.S. and minister of Mill-hill chapel, in that town. From the effects of a long and severe illness he appeared to be perfectly recovered, and on the Sunday preceding his death had preachsd twice with a degree of strength and animation that astonished even those who had known him in an earlier period of his life. On the following afternoon he was unexpectedly seized with a complaint which baffled the skill of his most eminent medical friends, and, after four days, terminated with his death.—James Kennion, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon, and an alderman of that borough, 80.—Mr. Wilkes, merchant, 60.

At York, Mr. Edward Bennington, 54, one of the lay-choristers of that cathedral, and the oldest member of the church; he having been first admitted as a singing-boy at ten years of age. Mr. B. was well known, and justly esteemed for his fine tenor-bass voice. In early life he was a protegé of the late precentor and poet, Mr. Mason, who entertained a high sense of his superior talents as a singer. Without any disparagement to the present vicars-choral and lay-choristers of the church of York, it may now be asserted, that the late Mr. B. far excelled them all in a naturally clear, sweet, powerful voice; in musical taste and judgment; and, above all, in feeling and expression. In him the church of York is deprived of the main prop and pillar of its choir, and the lovers of cathedral music in that city feel the loss of talents ably exerted in the noblest part of divine service. Mr. B. had many opportunities, in the course of his life, of bettering his fortune, by a removal to other cathedrals; but his veneration for St. Peter's of York always inclined him to remain a denizen of that far-famed Minster.—Mr. B. Lund, upwards of 66 years printer in the York Courant office, 79.—Mr. John Green, a common-council-man of Micklegate-ward.—Mr. John Douglas, 50 years clerk of the parish churches of St. Saviour's and All Saints, 83.—Mrs. Ann Hesp, 68.—Mr. William Hessay, 54.—Mrs. Ruth Healey, 84.

At Langold, near Doncaster, Henry Gally Knight, esq. He had walked out in the afternoon, and was soon after found by one of the labourers a corpse, having, it is supposed, expired in an apoplexy.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Grindall, a maiden lady, 75.—Mrs. Ellis, 66.

At Ripon, Henry, eldest son of the late William Bell, esq.

At Middleton, near Beverley, the Rev. Edward Brearey, rector of that place, 47.

At Copmanthorpe, near York, Stephen Foster, esq. a captain in the royal navy.

At

At Halifax, William Alexander, M. D. 45.

At Leekonfield-park, Mrs. Lee, 79.

At Whitby, Mrs. E. Raw, mother of Mr. R. bookseller, of Ipswich.—Mr. Robert Bosman, formerly mariner. Having suffered under a long and severe indisposition, his dissolution was momentarily looked for some days before it took place, and his wife had actually begun to make preparations for that event, when she was herself suddenly arrested by the hand of death, and expired after a few hours illness. Her husband died on the day she was buried.

At Rail.tone, Mary, wife of Richard Waddylove, esq 50.

At Cherry Burton, Miss Bateman, only daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Hull.

At Beverley, Mrs. Elizabeth Turley, 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunsley, 88.—Mrs. Sarah Johnston, a maiden lady, sister of the late John J. esq. M. D. 76.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Heseltine, wife of Mr. H. of York, druggist.

At Broughton, near Skipton, Mr. James Parkinson, son of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Cumblesforth, Jocelyn Price, esq.

At Sutton in Craven, William Dixon, esq.

At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Kitchingman, relict of the late Mr. K.

At Ganthorpe, Mr. Isaac Morley, 24.

At Acomb, Mr. Joseph Kirk, 76.

At Elswick, near Longpreston, Mrs. Rushton, wife of Edward R. esq.

At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Walker, 58.—Mr. John Sawden, 50.—Mr. Charles Job, 81.—Mr. Dryden, 74.—Lieut. Dove, one of the oldest lieutenants in the royal navy, 73.

At Sutton, Mr. William Dixon, chief constable of Staincliff, with Ewcross East.

At Batley, the Rev. J. Deighton, upwards of 40 years curate of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Phibbs, esq. of Scotfield, Sligo, lieutenant in the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss Ann Renshaw, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel R. rector of Liverpool.—Mr. Richard Runcorn, jun. of Manchester, to Miss Dorothy Young, of Walton, daughter of the late John Y. esq. of Montserrat.

At Eccles, Mr. Owen, of Manchester, to Miss Mellor, of Pendleton.

At West Kirby, Capt. Samuel Richardson, to Miss Lowe, daughter of Peter L. esq.

At Warrington, J. H. Clough, esq. merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Harriet Parr, daughter of Joseph P. esq.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. John Smith, schoolmaster.—Mr. Edmund Head.—Mrs. Paget, 70.—Mr. Thomas Wildman, formerly master of a vessel belonging to this port, 64.

At Ormskirk, Miss E. Fazakerley, 30.

At Manchester, Mrs. Joule, 60.—Mrs. Rushworth, 80.—Mr. William Hewitt.—Mrs. Parkes, wife of Mr. Edward P.—Mrs. Roe, of Salford, and a few days afterwards her husband, Mr. David R.—Mrs. Patterson.

At Greenheys, near Manchester, Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Ulverstone.

At Pendleton, Mr. James Cross, serjeant in the 2d Lancashire militia.

At Warrington, Mrs. Ann Woodcock, wife of Mr. W. attorney, of Mold.

At Hooley-hill, near Ashton under Lyne, Mrs. Holker, wife of Mr. Christopher H. officer of excise.

At Blackley, Mrs. Alice Crowther.

At Ashton upon Mersey, Mr. Ashton.

At Northern, Mr. John Stores, 71.

At Drywood, near Worsley, Mr. John Barritt, 52.

At Rycroft, near Rochdale, Mr. Ralph Holt, 69.

At Liverpool, Mr. Alexander Gow, printer, 49.—Mr. Daniel Doran, 76.—Mrs. Stephens.—Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the royal navy.—Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, 68.—Mr. John Hope, 73.—Mrs. Jane Collins, 60.—Mr. James Birch, 89.—Mr. N. C. Gibson, 28.—Miss Critchlow.—Mr. George Campbell.—Mrs. Hooton, wife of Capt. H.—Mr. Robert Kenyon, 68.—Mr. Roger Leathom, many years commander of a vessel from this port.

At Halsall, Mr. Thomas Blundell, of Liverpool, 22.—Mr. Richard Cragg.

At New Brooke-house, near Bolton, James Kearsley, esq. 88.

At Kirkdale, Mrs. Woods, wife of Capt. John W.

At Warrington, Mr. Isaac Newton.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowdon, Mr. John Lawson, to Miss Martha Lawson.

At Chester, Mr. Daniel Turner, of Coldhelen, Carnarvonshire, to Mrs. Pride, of Plas yn Ross, Flintshire.

At Wybunbury, Mr. George Platt, of Hough, to Miss Bennson.

Died.] At Disley, Miss Brown.

At Northwich, William Probart, esq. 28.—James Marshall, esq. 28.

At Chester, Mr. Robert Barlowe.—Edw. Vernon, esq.—Mrs. Froggatt, relict of Tho. F. esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Smith.—Mrs. Lownds, relict of Mr. James L. of Somerford Booths, 77.

At Mere Town, Mr. John Redish, 45.

At Leftwich, near Northwich, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Highfield.

At Great Saughall, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennington, 79.

At Clutton, near Barnhill, Randle Hopley, esq.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bayley, wife of Weston B. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Richard Hurt, esq. second son of Charles H. esq. to Miss Caroline Shuttleworth, fourth daughter of Robert S. esq. of Barton-lodge, Lancashire.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Wood, to Miss E. C. Frith.

Mr.

Mr. Jos. Hunt, of Weston Underwood, to Miss Brixton, of Kirk Ireton.

At Ashover, Mr. Sterland, of Cromford, to Miss Maria Radford.

At Brampton, Mr. G. Woolley, to Miss Susannah Mead,

At Whittington, Mr. James Milner, of Sheffield, to Miss Naylor.

Died.] At Cromford-bridge, Mr. George Evans.

At Bubnell, Mrs. Jane Gardom.

At Horsley, Mrs. Abbot, 65.

At Longstone, Mr. W. Gregory.

At Great Rocks, Joseph Goodwin, gent.

At Derby, Mrs. Lewis, late of the Talbot inn, Burton on Trent, 83

At Barrow upon Trent, Rich. Sale, gent. 74.

At Lee-house, near Ashborne, Ralph Oakden, esq. 80.

At Padfield, Mrs. Dovon, 95.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. C. Townend, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Bates.—Mr. Richard Lewis, to Miss Randall.

At Bingham, Mr. Samuel Pilgrim, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Taylor, 58.—Mrs. Spencer, sen. of the Bell public-house.—Mr. William Talbot, 22.—Matthew Hulse, gent 84.—Mrs. Gill.

At Old Radford, Mr. Joseph Hind.

At Thrumpton, W. Craig, esq. late paymaster in the 2d battalion of the 35th regiment of foot.

At Newthorpe, Mr. John Walker, 77.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The erection of a new market-house in a handsome style has been commenced at Grimsby. Mr. Grant, who lately canvassed that borough, has presented the committee superintending this business the sum of 100l; and his relative, Capt. Cook, has also given 50l. towards the construction of the edifice.

Married.] At Great Grimsby, Capt. Hewson, of the royal navy, to Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of William M esq.

At Lincoln, Mr. Reynolds, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Rippon.—Mr. Mawer, schoolmaster, to Miss Smith.

At Stamford, Mr. Ball, merchant, of Bristol, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Hooper, esq. of Worcester.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs Kent, wife of Mr. Alderman K.—Thomas Squires, a Chelsea pensioner, who fought under Gen. Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec, 93.—Mr. Thomas Cooling, of the Green Dragon inn, 58.—Mr. Swann, attorney, son of the Rev. Mr. S. of Brant Broughton, 22.

At Asterly, near Louth, John Oldham, esq.

At Louth, Mrs. Linton, a maiden lady, 70.—Mrs. Crowden, of the Greyhound, 71.—Mrs. Orby, 73.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Bourne, 93.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, 77.—Mr. James Wharam, jun.—Miss Fanny Clark, 22.

At Epworth, the Rev. Joshua Gibson, 68. He had held that curacy 45 years.

At Little Grimsby, Mr. Johnson, 97.

At Binbrook, near Louth, Mr. J. Goodhand, a noted fox-hunter, 82.

At Middle Rasen, Miss Ann Byron, 30.

At Stockwith, Mrs. Sarah Pettinger, 57.

At Boston, Mrs. Ayre, wife of J. Ayre, esq.

At Leadenham, Miss Reeve, eldest daughter of William R. esq.

At Stamford, Miss Tatham, only daughter of Mr. Alderman T.

At Grantham, Mrs. Hand, wife of Samuel H. gent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Nunneley, to Miss Boulton.—Mr. William Poole, to Miss Ann Ellis.—Mr. Thomas Benford, of Hinckley, to Miss Elizabeth Hackett, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Great Wigston, Mr. John Wade, to Miss Ann Goodwin.

At Oadby, Mr. Griffin, to Miss E. Horspool.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mr. Charles Elston, of the Hind inn, 55.

At Haunchwood-house, near Nuneaton-colliery, in his 64th year, Alexander Donald, esq. of Glasgow, formerly one of the magistrates of that city, and many years an eminent American merchant in London. When in prosperity, many felt the warmth of his benevolent heart; his liberal hand being always extended to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures.

At Belgrave, in his 47th year, Joseph Winter, son of the late Lieutenant-colonel W. of the artillery.

In Leicester-forest, Mr. Wm. Hurst, 87.

At Narborough-lodge, Mr. Hunt.

At Ilston-lodge, Mr. John Burgess, 21.

At Sapcote, Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent farmer and grazier. His skill in music, and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the public worship of the established church, to which he was zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote choir, for many years one of the most respectable in the county.

At Bilston, Mrs. Glenn, daughter of John Butler, esq. late of Coston, Staffordshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Alexander Macmath, esq. of Bouverie-street, London, to Miss Fifield.

Mr. Joseph Fower, of Whitley-park, to Miss Burton, of Alton-lodge.

At Madeley, John Moseley Carter, esq. of Profeley, to Miss Badger, of Screws-park.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Drewry, of Lincoln, father of Mr. D. proprietor of the Derby Mercury, 69.

At Blynhill, in his 80th year, John Pratherton, a labourer, a native of that parish. During eighteen years of his youth, he faithfully served his country in the grenadier company of the 37th regiment, and fought with

with that corps in the battle of Minden. Immediately on his leaving his native cottage to enter the army, Brotherton took with him a small bible, determining to make it the constant companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he put the book upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat, a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 37th regiment was engaged in close quarters with the enemy, he received a thrust from a bayonet directed against his breast. The point of the weapon, after piercing his belt and coat, passed through the cover of the bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in the possession of one of his brothers.

At Madely, Miss Purton, daughter of Mr. William P.

Mrs. Joyce Bucknall, relict of Mr. Abraham B. of Coalbrook-dale.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Harris, of Highgate, to Miss Mary Wright.—Mr. Joseph Price, to Miss Jane Macneal.

At Aston, Mr. Rallett, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss Hanson, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Studley-park.

At Barford, Sampson Carey, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Jane Shelburn.

Died.] At Stretton upon Dunsmore, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. S. Sawbridge.

At Hagley, Mr. Samuel Smith, 67.

At Coventry, Mr. Charles Rice.—Mrs. Whittern.—Mrs. Matthews, of the Woolpack.—Mr. John Smart, of the Talbot, 86.—Mrs. Atterbury.

At Hall Green, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, formerly curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, 66.

At Bilston, Mr. Bickley, 26.

At Leamington Priors, Mr. Wm. Smith, of the New Inn, 42.

At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Greaves.—Mrs. Barber.—Miss Pemberton, 69.—Mr. Isaac Palmer.—Georgina, daughter of George Simcox, esq.—Miss Amelia Richards, daughter of Mr. Charles R.—Mr. William Raven.—Mrs Jane Phillips, 67.—Mrs Esther Bradshaw, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew B. of Kidderminster, 74.—Mr. Dan. Edge, 66.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bischurch, W. Payne, esq. of the Red House, to Miss Margaret Mansell, of Little Ness.

At Oswestry, Mr. Roberts, of Wrexham, to Miss Brown.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Edwards, of Crosemere-hall to Miss Edwards, only daughter of Robert E. esq of Welsh Francton.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George Case, to Miss Anselie, of London.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Williams.—Mr. Price, Muckleston.—At the Lion inn, Richard, younger son of Lieutenant-colonel Gatacre, of the Shropshire militia.—Mrs. Botevylle.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Shone, 65.—Mr. Perrin, officer of excise.—Mrs. Willett, of the Red Lion.—Mrs. Mary Spencer.—Mrs. Woolf.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Margaret Holland.

At Edgley, Mr. W. Dutton, 24.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Thomas Richards, serjeant-major in the Shropshire volunteers.

At Brewood, Joseph Jellicorse, esq. of Donnington.

At Milton, Miss Kent.

At the Nursery, near Shrewsbury, John Dovaston, esq. a man not less esteemed for his benevolence, than admired for his ingenuity, 68.—James Aris, esq. first lieutenant of the Uffington company of Shropshire volunteers.

At Loppington, Mr. Fox.

At Chatford, Mr. James Thomas.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report made to the Subscribers of the Lying-in Charity, in Worcester, it appears that 228 poor married women were benefited by this well-conducted and truly benevolent institution, during the last year.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Allen Weaver, to Miss Ockey.

Died.] At Bengworth, Mrs. Canning, relict of Mr. C. formerly master of the Bluecoat school there, 98.

At the Low, near Wolverly, Mr. William Hoult, 48. He went to bed apparently in good health, and was found in the morning a corpse.

At Spetchley, the eldest daughter of Robert Berkeley, esq.

At Worcester, Mr. James Wilkins.—Mrs. Pruen, 68.—Miss Mary Moulding, last surviving daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Wichenford.—Mrs. Cook.—Mrs. Barrett.

At Broomsgrove, Mrs. Ashmore.

At Stourport, Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, Samuel Smith, esq.

At Droitwich, Mr. J. Hundley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntington, near Hereford, John King, esq. to Miss Davis, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Ross, Thomas Collis, esq.—Mrs. Drew, relict of Daniel D. esq.

At Tuyford, near Pembridge, Mrs. Holland.

At Hereford, Mr. Lewis, timber merchant, of Bristol, 69.—Mr. J. Smith, 34.

At Lyde, Arundel Farm, James Floyde, esq.

At Lugwardine, Mr. T. Bailey.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the 6th of April, the first stone of a new Market house was laid at Cheltenham, on which was placed a copper-plate, with a suitable Latin inscription.

Married.] Mr. George Drayton, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss L. Butt, daughter of Mr. James B. of Minsterworth.

At Saintbury, James West, esq of Alecot Park, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Joseph R. esq of New Combe House.

Died.] At Newnham, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. John M. attorney, 53.

At the Rectory-house, Bromesberrow, in her 54th year, Annabelle Christiana, widow of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, esq. She was only sister to the late Sir John Honywood, and to William H. esq. the representative in Parliament for the county of Kent.

At Nailsworth, Mr. Robert Norton.

At Cheltenham, Colonel Forbes.

At Hill-house, near Wickwar, Susanna Frances, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jones, 14.

At Framilode, Mr. Joseph Falthorne, 84.

At Brinscomb, Mrs. B. Willis.

At Lidney, Mr. Thomas Browning.

At Dursley, Mrs. Wheatstone, wife of Mr. W. attorney —Mrs. Sims.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Rich —Mrs. Sloper, relict of Matthew S. esq. and mother of Colonel S.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Charles Banaster, 81.

At Dunkirk-house, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C.

At Gloucester, Mr. Heath.—Mrs. Drinkwater.—Mr. Simpson.

At Chepstow, Mr. Winsmore.

At Elmore, Mr. Edward Gilding.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Adderbury, Mr. James Gardner, to Miss Bradford, of Boddicot.—Mr. Joseph Wilson, eldest son of Wm. W. esq. of Nether Worton, to Miss Emma Aplin, second daughter of the late Christopher A. esq.

At Banbury, Mr. John Hall, to Miss Phebe Clark.

At Oxford, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. Merant, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Butler.

At Witney, J. F. Bissy, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Moore, 87.—Mrs. Smith, 80.—Mr. John Prior, 21.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. M. manciple of Trinity College.—Mr. Haskins, butler of Pembroke College, 47.—Mrs. Hillyard, wife of Mr. H. of the Bell.—Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. George S.

At Headington, Mr. Robert Platt, 49.

At Banbury, Frances, wife of William Walford, esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Gibbs, esq. of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire.—John Callow, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Wroxton, John Duffel, esq.

At Henley, Mr Parker, 77.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Horwood, 88.

At Burford, Mrs. Ann White, 76.

At Deddington, Samuel Churchill, esq. 64.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. John Deverell, to Miss Celia Shilton.

At Langley, Mr. Hoper, of London, to Miss Buckland —Mr. Thomas C. Baker, of Turner's Court Farm, Oxon, to Miss House, only daughter of T. House, esq. of North End.

Died.] At Ratcliffe, near Buckingham, B. Harman, esq.

At High Wycomb, Mr. W. Bates.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. John Bradley, 63 —Miss Palgrave, daughter of Mr. P. chemist.—Benjamin King, esq 89.

Aged 77, the Rev. John Lawrence, rector of Halling, and perpetual curate of Salperton and Sevenhampton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Considerable improvements have recently been suggested and adopted in the parish church of Oundle. Among the rest, a subscription was entered into at a vestry meeting, for a handsome organ for the church, when a sum adequate to the undertaking, as well as to secure an ample salary to an organist, was immediately raised.

Married.] At Northampton, Lieutenant Atkins, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Markham, esq.

At Kettering, the Rev R. Hall, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, late of Clipstone.

At Banbury, Mr. Birchley, to Mrs. Charles, relict of Mr. C. of the Unicorn inn.

Died.] At Clipston, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Humfrey.—Mrs. Buckley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, bart.

At Northampton, Mrs. Theodosia Wagstaffe, relict of Mr. John W. 80 —Mrs. Drought, daughter of the late Rev Stephen Langham, of Cotterbrook, and niece of the late Sir John L.

At Moulton, Mr. John Aspinal, sen. 57. —Mrs. Susannah Reynolds, 83.

At Chairwelton, Mrs. Griffin, of the Fox inn.

At Brixworth, Mrs. Hamshaw, of the Couch and Horses, 68.

At Finedon, Mr Edward Boddington.

At Kettering, Mr Joseph Wood

At Woodstone, near Peterborough, Mrs. Hart, widow of Major H.

At Banbury, Mrs. Walford, wife of William W. sen. esq. attorney, and one of the magistrates of that town —Mrs Manser, wife of Mr M. of the Sun.—Mr. John Page. —Mrs. Jessop.

At Boughton, Mr. John Hollis.

At Peterborough, William Platel, esq. 71.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Edis, relict of Mr. Matthew E.

At Needingworth, Mr. Thomas Howard.

At St. Ives, Mrs Cole.

At Tenton, Mr. Robert Hempstead.

CAMBRIDGE-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for the members' prizes for this year are: for the senior bachelors, *Quæ præcipue sint labentis Imperii Indicia?* For the middle bachelors, *Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?*

The chancellor's two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, for the two commencing Bachelors of Arts who shall acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Charles James Bloomfield, and Mr. Richard Ward, both of Trinity college.

The postmasters general have lately established a post-office at Arrington, which cannot fail of proving a great convenience to the places in its vicinity, at the same time that it will afford much facility to the public in general, in travelling upon the north road, as it enables them to ensure more regularly their relays upon their journies.

Married.] At Cambridge, John Isaac Heard, esq. of Peter-house college, and of Kinsale, Ireland, to Miss Mary Wilkes, daughter of the late Hope, W. esq. of Lofts, Essex.

At Denver, Mr. William Wiles, jun. attorney, of Downham Market, to Miss Tubbing.

At Kneesworth, James Markland, esq. of the 69th regiment, to Miss Nightingale, daughter of the late Sir Edward N.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Dimmock.—Mr. James Lynton, of the George inn.

At Royston, Mr. William Cockett, 70.—Mr. Edward Fletcher, of the royal navy, 19.

At Harston, in consequence of being thrown from a chaise, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. John W.

At Sawston Hall, Ferdinand Huddlestone, esq. 71.

Mr. Michael Macormick, of Witcham, Isle of Ely. He was returning from Newmarket on horseback, when the animal ran with him against the pole of a carriage, which broke two of his ribs and occasioned his instant death.

At Bassingbourn, Mrs. Cowling, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. 37.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At East Dereham, John Nelson, esq. to Miss Emily Smith, fifth daughter of Thomas S. esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Cruso, to Miss Goodwin.

At Lynn, Mr. Francis Goodwin, to Miss Stott, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Martin.

At Cromer, John Thruston Mott, esq. of Barningham Hall, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Partridge, esq.

Died.] At Pulham St. Mary, Mr. William Webb, jun. attorney.

At Aylsham, Mr Charles Neale, upwards of thirty years organist there, 63.—Mrs. Chapman, 88.—Mr. John Fish.

At Hardwick, Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. John P. 64.

At Shipdam, Mr. William Farrer, 58.

At Guton Hall, Mrs. Rackham, wife of Mr. Matthew R. 39.

At Harleston, Miss S. Darby, only daughter of Mr. Robert D. 21.

At Geldestone, Miss Dowson, eldest daughter of B. U. Dowson, esq.

At Needham, Mrs. Bensley, relict of Thomas B. esq. late of Norwich.

At Wells, Charles Boyles, esq. 82.

At Wimbotsham, Mr. Henry Raven, 46.

At Bunwell, Mr. Thomas Austin, 84.—Mrs. Chasteney, wife of Mr. William C. 42.

At Melton House, aged 18, Miss Astley, eldest daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, bart one of the representatives of the county. It is painful to add, that this excellent young lady, whose virtues and acquirements added to the interesting period of her life, rendered her peculiarly an object of affection and source of happiness to her family, has fallen a sacrifice to an accident which has lately been alarming frequently. Standing near a fire, and in the act of throwing some coals on it, part of her dress caught fire, and being cotton, the whole of it was instantly in flames, and almost as instantly consumed; her person, at the same time, being so dreadfully burnt, that she survived little more than twenty-four hours.

At Loddon, Mr. Thomas Burrell, 69.—Mr. William Crisp, 69.

At Norwich, Mrs. Fairhead, 48.—Mr. William Perkins.—Mr. Lack, 54.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, 60.—Mr. Stephen Wilde, who established the silk crape manufacture in this city.—Mrs. Toll, relict of Mr. John T. 73.—Mrs. Lens, widow of John L. esq. 79.—Mrs. Mary Nichols, 72.—Mrs. Bond, 24.—Mrs. Riches, 72.—Mrs. Kett, 38.—Miss M. A. Critchfield, third daughter of Mr. John C.—Mrs. Dale, 69.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant Henry Nightingale, R.N. 35.—Henry, second son of William Paget, esq.—Miss Absolon.

At Thetford, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, mother of the Rev. Mr. M. of the same place, 76.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] William Barthrop, esq. of Parham, to Miss Kerr, daughter of G. B. Kerr, esq. of Framlingham.

Dr. Charles Wilson, of Yoxford, to Miss Coleman, of Beccles.

Died.] At Lakenheath, Mrs. Newton, wife of Mr. William N. 38.

At Bildestone, William Hines, gent. 56.

At Bury, Mrs. Horsley.—Mr. J. H. Fitch, 22.—Mrs Fleetwood, wife of Mr. F. of the Excise Office, 69.—Mr. G. Fishpool, who lived many years in the family of Sir Patrick Blake, of this town.

At Metfield, Mr. James Woods, 67.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Sarah Skinner.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Andrews.

At Earl Stonham, Mrs. Tricker, 101.

At Ipswich, Mr. Buddry.—Mr. J Roberts, quarter-master and riding-master to the 7th light

light dragoons, quartered in this town.—Mrs. Ostler.

At Bealings, Nathaniel Suggate, gent.

At Thelnetham, Mrs. Martin.—Mr. John Ward.

At Roydon, Mr. Charles Hingeston, son of the Rev. James H. late vicar of that place, 33.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Joseph Fison, merchant.

At Beccles, Mrs. Howell, relict of the Rev. J. Howell, late of Ringsfield, 53.—Aged 80, Mrs Elmy, relict of the late William E. esq.—Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Harvey Taylor, gent 76.

ESSEX.

A terrible fire broke out at two o'clock in the morning of March 19th, at Chelmsford, and burnt so furiously for a considerable time, as to threaten the destruction of the whole town. It broke out at Mrs. Smith's, the milliner, the first house of Middle Row, in the centre of the town, which it consumed, together with the four next adjoining houses, viz. Mrs. Peck's, Mr. F. Hill's, Mr. Boote's, and Mr. Nash's. Unfortunately two ladies, Miss Woolmer, whose parents reside at Hornchurch, and Miss Eve, daughter of Mr. C. Eve, of Barnish Hall, apprentices to Mrs. Smith, perished in the flames, and the latter died some days afterwards in consequence of the injury she received from a fall in making her escape.

Married.] At Walthamstow, John Bunn, esq. of Cobham, to Miss Bourdillon, only daughter of A. G. Bourdillon, esq.

Henry Humphries, esq. of London, to Miss Newman, of Walter Belchamp.

At Latchingdon, Mr. J. M. Gigney, of Burnham, to Miss Mary Willen.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. Malster, of the Saracen's Head inn, to Miss Hostage.

Mr. Aldham, of Heybridge Hall, to Miss Maria Spurgin.

Died.] At Rayleigh, Mr. Joseph Watts, of the White Horse.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Smith, of the Blue Boar.

At Barton Hall, Mr. Conder.

At Billericay, the Rev. Mr. Potter.

At Colchester, Mrs. Betts, wife of Mr. Stephen B.—Mr. Leonard Nunn, 86.—Mrs. Sterling, sister of the late Mr. S. surgeon.—Mrs. Buxton, 87.—Captain Wallis, of the royal navy, and of the sea fencibles of this district.

At Great Horksley, Mrs. Herbert.

At White Notley, Mr. John Dennis, son of the Rev. Mr. D. a young man of the most promising abilities, who had lately obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Sussex militia, 20.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Wicks.

At Halsted, Mrs. Argent, of the Three Crowns.

At South Shoebury, Mr. Thomas Parsons.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Devan.

At Rochford, Miss Sarah Allen.

At Boreham, Mrs. Gibling, of the General's Head.

KENT.

The directors of Folkstone harbour have adopted the smaller plan of their engineer, which will contain about twenty-four acres at high water; this will completely accommodate the trade of the town, and afford shelter for coasting vessels. At Folkstone, where the coast is much exposed to South West winds, circumstances are particularly inviting to the means of protection: for the cliffs, which are principally composed of clay, including many regular strata of hard stones, have, in the lapse of years, been washed down and decomposed, so as to leave immense quantities of loose rocks, so deposited above the level of low water, as to mark out the foundation for piers of any extent that may be desirable, and to furnish, on the spot, materials of excellent quality for building them substantially, at the least possible expence. As the rocks have generally been regularly stratified, it is the intention to take them in the state they are found in, and place them in the piers without any workmanship or mortar; selecting those most regular in their form for the fronts of the walls. The work will be commenced about the beginning of May.

Married.] At Minster, in Sheppy, S. R. Harston, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Cooke, only daughter of Captain C. royal navy, Sheerness.—Lieutenant R. V. Walker, of the royal marines, to Miss Ann Sophia Hancock, of Walbrook, London.

At Boughton Aluph, Mr. James Lester, attorney, of Ashford, to Miss Clements.

At Folkstone, Mr. Joseph Stanley, of Deptford, to Miss Margaret Reynolds, eldest daughter of Mr. William R. attorney.

At Friendsbury, J. Snatt, esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Jeater, of Rochester.

At Dymchurch, the Rev. W. Webster, to Miss Elizabeth Paris.

Died.] At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Mr. John Cole, many years woodreeve to the Rev. Sir John Fagg, 87.

At the Little Hermitage, Comb's Hill, near Stroud, Mrs. Day, wife of D. Day, esq.

At Rochester, Mrs. Merrit.—Captain Templeton, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.—Dr. Becket, 73.

At Wingham, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, late of the Crown Inn, Rochester.

At Canterbury, Mrs Taylor.—Mrs. Sarah Honoree, 96.—In his 63d year, Mr. William Lawrence, a self-taught printer and mechanic, whose ingenuity and industry were for upwards of thirty years sedulously exerted in the arrangement and conduct of the Kentish Gazette.—Mrs. Gadesby, wife of the late Mr. William G.—Mr. Luddington formerly of Dover.—Mrs. Beard.—Mr. Andrews.

At Maidstone, Mr Jury.—Mr. Homewood, the first person that set up a stage coach from

from Maidstone to London, 86.—Mr. James Martin.

At Lenham, Mrs. Winder.

At Otham, Mrs. Cheesman.

At East Malling, Mr. Richard Ray.

At Chislett, Miss Sarah Wootton, third daughter of Mr. W., 17.

At Bexley, the Rev. William Green, vicar of that parish and 38 years one of the mathematical masters of the royal military academy, Woolwich, 70.

At Town Malling, Mr. Robert Cromp, son of the Rev. P. C., of Friendsted, and many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the western division of this county.

At Deal, Mr. Mackney.—Mr. John Bayley, 67.—Mr. H. Webley, clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Hulkes and Co.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Munn, 65.

At Wingham, Mr. Neville, formerly a surgeon of that place, 89.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. Tonge, relict of Mr. James T. 75.

At Faversham, Mr. James Berry, 27.

SURRY.

Married.] At Mitcham, Mr. John Redding aged 61, to Miss Ann Culverwell, 16 — Mr. Harwood, to Miss King.—Sir Thomas Dyke, Aceland, bart. of Killerton House, Devon, to Miss Hoare, daughter of Henry H. esq. banker.

Died.] At Walworth, aged 90, Mrs Nolan, wife of Lieut. N. of the 70th regiment.

At Richmond, Sir James Pennyman, bart. of Beverley Park, and formerly M. P. for Beverley.—Mrs. Worrel, 62.

At Clewer, Mrs. Althorpe, wife of W. G. Althorpe, esq. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Farnham, C. Chitty, esq. 72.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Brigadier-general Henry Frederic Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of Lieut. Col. K. of the 1st regiment of guards.

At Leeves, Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Deadman.

At Burwash, Mr. Gorely, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Mr. William T.

Died.] At Brighton, R. Henderson, esq. late physician to the forces.—The lady of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.—Mrs. Strong.

At Pevensey, the wife of George Vinter, esq. barrack master at that place.

At Portslade, Mrs Elgar, wife of Mr. Thomas E.

At Saddlescomb, Mr. Bine.

At Kingstone, Mrs. Serase, relict of Mr. Henry S. of Lewes, 80.

At Steyning, Miss Jane Williams, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Shermanbury.

At Petworth, Mrs. Michell, wife of James Charles M. esq. of Brighton, and daughter of William Johnson, esq.

At Worthing, Mrs. Bacon, of the New inn.

At Chichester, Mrs. Heath.

HAMPSHIRE.

An establishment under the title of the Hampshire Dispensary, will shortly be opened, in St. George's-square, Portsmouth. Its principal object is to furnish medical and surgical advice, with medicines, at a very moderate expence: particularly to those individuals in the middle ranks of life, whose industry places them above charitable relief, but who are ill able to defray the customary charges of such assistance.

Married.] At Fareham, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, to Mrs. Bradby.

At Portsmouth, James Fletcher, esq. surgeon, of the royal navy, to Cornelia, daughter of Captain Burdon, R. N.—Mr. Mowett, gunner of his Majesty's ship Frederickstein, to Mrs. Watts.—Mr. Bartlett, brother to the above Mrs. Watts, to Miss Kirk.—Henry Cooper, esq. purser of the Three Crowns, to Miss Eliza Hewett, daughter of the late William H. esq. purser of the Suffolk.

Died.] At Portsmouth, T. Collier, esq. purser in the royal navy, 40. He suddenly fell down in the street, never to rise again.—Richard Harrison, esq. lieutenant of the navy, and resident agent for transports at that port.—Mr. E. E. Holmes, merchant.—Lieutenant S. Parker, royal navy.

At Southampton, Mrs. Davis.—Mrs. Argyle.—Miss Finch.—Mrs. Bernard, wife of Peter B. esq. surgeon.—Mrs. Cotterell, of the Rose and Crown inn.—Mr. Hatton, of the Fountain inn.

At Winchester, Mr. John Harris, of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. Thomas Sawkins, of the Red Lion, at Overton.—Mr. John Ventham.—Mr. John Wheeler.—Mr. Hughs, jun.—Mr. John Harris, of the Blue Pig

At Fareham, Mr. Richard Watson.

At Wickham, Richard Maidman, esq. many years a magistrate for the county, 76.

At Hayling, Mrs Frances, 37.

At Godshill, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Francis Worsley, many years vicar of that parish, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. Henry Hinxman, only son of Henry H. esq. of Ivy Church, near Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Colton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Barlow C. a canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Melksham, Mr. Ripley of Gallaway House, to Miss Whale, of Melksham.

At Bradford, Mr. James Fleming, to Miss Martha Hinton, only daughter of Mr. S. Hinton, of Heyterbury.

At Salisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Collins, mother of Mr. B. C. Collins, late printer of the Salisbury Paper, whom she survived exactly eight weeks, and second wife and widow of Mr. Benjamin C. formerly printer and banker of Salisbury.—Mr. John Young, many years steward to the late Lord Chedworth.

At Corsham House, of a decline, Ann Christian, second daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq.

At

At Knoyle House, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Major Joyce.

At Etchelhampton, near Devizes, Mr. Jacob Giddens.

At Keynsham, Miss Jones, of Birmingham.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Best, miniature-painter, a young artist of promising abilities, 26.

At Marlborough, Mr John Blake.

At Devizes, Benjamin Anstey, esq.

At Westbury, Mr. N. Peach Singer, 25.

At Coulford, St. Peter, Mrs. Morgan, of the George inn, 69.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Captain Anson, of the Staffordshire Militia, to Miss Ramsbottom, daughter of John R. esq. banker.

At Southstoke, the Rev. T. Hewett, of Chesham, Bucks, to Miss Wood.

At Abingdon, B. A. C. Thornhill, esq to Wilhelmina Countess de Wigintone, of Vale House, near Dorchester.

Richard Pottinger, esq. of Woorows Compton, to Miss M. Matthews of Frilsham.

Died.] At Kintbury, Mrs. Murden, relict of John M. esq. and sister to the late Rev. Thomas Fowle, many years vicar of that place, 75.

At Windsor, Mr. Wheeler, brazier to their majesties; the oldest inhabitant of the town.

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Batson, 91.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Thomas Pentycross, rector of St. Mary's 59. In him were happily blended sincere attachment to the church, and ardent loyalty, firmness of principle, and sincerity of manners; elevated genius, and extensive learning; evangelical sentiments, and exemplary piety.

At Yattenden, Mr. J. Smith, 88; and Elizabeth his wife, 86.

At Waltham Place, Mrs. Milles, wife of Captain M.

At Newbury, Mr. Mortimer.

At Reading, Mr. Maslins, of the Black Horse Inn.

At Wakingham, the Rev. John Mills dissenting minister.

At Long Whittenham, Mr. Joseph Moulding, 78.

At Caversham, John Pratt, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Christian, of the royal navy, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C., to Harriot, second daughter of the late Samuel Shute, esq. of Fern Hill, Isle of Wight.

At Wells, Mr Jacob Ricketts, of Ham Farm, Keynsham, to Miss Susan Teek, third daughter of Joseph T. esq. of Dulcote.

At Bristol, Charles Cumming, esq. of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of T. P. esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Mr. William Wise, of Keynsham, to Miss Hannah Hervey, daughter of John H. esq. of the same place.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. John Snell, 80; leaving behind three children, the youngest thirty years of age, who have been so divided in residence, that he never saw them all together during his life; and they met, for the first time, at his funeral!—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. Philip R. printer.—Miss Jemima Rudhall.—Mrs. Tristed.

At Frome, Mr. Adlam, 77.

At Taunton, Mrs. S. Leigh.

At Wilton House, near Taunton, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of Jonathan Morton, P. esq.

At Bath, Lady Blunden, wife of Sir John B. Bart. of Castle Blunden, County of Kilkenny, Ireland.—Lady Byard, relict of Sir Thomas B, a Captain in the Royal Navy.—Walter Hill, esq. late of Ross, Herefordshire.—In Walcot Poor-house, James Waite, aged 107. He was born in the house adjoining the White Horse Cellar, opposite Walcot church, and was never out of the parish a twelvemonth together. He lived as a servant to old "Squire Hooper" 16 years; but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembers when there were only eighty houses in the parish of Walcot—and no poor-rate!—There were two capital clothiers in it. Waite had three wives; by the first he had fifteen children, one of whom survives him, and who is likewise a chairman. He went into the poor-house April 7, 1797; and was then, by his own account, 97, though it was reported he was 103. He has lived there nearly 11 years, and always expressed himself grateful for the humane attention he experienced. He perfectly recollected hearing about the death of Queen Anne, and the coronation of George I. His faculties were clear till within three or four days of his dissolution.

Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton. He was a gentleman of great taste, genius, and liberality; a cherisher of real merit (though found in the precincts of a cottage); a pleasant and instructive companion, and a sincere friend. Eton College had the honour of his education; few surpassed him in classic elegance or mathematical precision. About the year 1775 Mr. H. purchased the Leasowes, in Shropshire, which he greatly improved, and evinced much taste in the erection of the house, which he adapted to the native simplicity of that celebrated *Ferme Ornée*. In 1780 he was high sheriff for the county of Salop. On purchasing Bevis Mount, a seat of the late Lord Peterborough, Mr. H. disposed of the Leasowes, after a residence of many years. It is much to be regretted that he never turned his thoughts to obtain a seat in the British Senate, for which he was so eminently qualified by nature, education, and fortune.

John Irving, esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the first West India Regiment, 48. This gentleman descended from that ancient family the house of Bonshaw, in Annandale, married his cousin, (daughter of the late Governor, and

and sister to the present General Paulus Emilius Irving) and has left four children; the eldest Lady Ousely, the second a Captain in the army, and a son and a daughter very young. Colonel Irving began his military career at an early period of life, and served with distinguished reputation at the siege of Gibraltar, and on many other occasions, during a space of above thirty years, in different climates and in various regiments; esteemed and respected, by his brother officers for professional skill and intrepidity: endeared to those under his command by unceasing kindness and humanity, and beloved within the circle of his private acquaintance for those mild and social virtues with which he was eminently adorned, for that serenity of temper, that benevolence of disposition, and that natural suavity of manners, which conciliated the affection of those who knew him but slightly, and secured the friendship of those who knew him well. His constitution having been impaired by frequent voyages to the West Indies, and a long residence in unhealthy climates, Colonel Irving lately returned to his native country with the hope of passing a few years of tranquil and domestic enjoyment in the bosom of his family, but these expectations, however moderate, however rational, it was not the will of Providence that he should fulfil; the grave closes all his prospects in this transient scene; yet that Providence, which forbids the accomplishment of human wishes, allows us to indulge the hope, that his virtues will find their due reward in another and a better world.

Miss Reeks, youngest daughter of the late Robert R. esq. of Badesly, Hants.—Mrs. Hewitt, relict of the Rev. Thomas H. vicar of Westbury, Wilts, 83.—Mrs. Burrowes, wife of William B. esq., and daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Michael Smith.—George Chapman, esq. one of the Aldermen, and who in 1798 9, served the office of Mayor of this city. As a Magistrate and a man, his conduct was ever marked by uprightness and integrity.—Mrs. Rosser, relict of Mr. R. printer.—Mrs. Campbell, widow of Captain Archibald C. of the 89th regiment.—Charles Coxe, esq. of Lyppiatt, Glocestershire, 87.—Mrs. Mary Serjeant, relict of the Rev. Winwood S. of Boston, America.—The Rev. George H Harden, of Chester, one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral, and formerly master of the free grammar school in that city.

At Clifton, Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander G.

Mrs. Upton, relict of John U. esq of Ingmere Hall, Yorkshire.—Mrs. Wetham, relict of Dean W.—Mrs. E. Shirley, relict of Edward S. esq.—The Dowager Countess of Fingal.—Colonel Shute.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, Bobby Levy a character well known in that town and neighbourhood. His honesty and punctuality in the execution of commissions entrusted to him, and his speed and great strength, probably were not to be equalled. He was never known to set a price on his journies, but left it entirely to the generosity of his employers, with whatever was given him he was always contented, and was never known to be intoxicated.

At Lyme, Mrs. Warren, 86.—Samuel Coade, esq.

At Dorchester, aged 70, Mr. George Andrews, many years keeper of the castle at that place, a man distinguished for his humane attention to the persons committed to his care.—Mr. John Hart.

At Chidcock, Mrs. Hoddinott, wife of Mr. Gustavus H.

DEVONSHIRE.

An Asylum, on the plan of the Magdalen, is about to be opened in Plymouth. Among the patrons who have already given their countenance to the intended institution are, Lords Barham, Boringdon, and Gambier.

Married.] Mr. Robert Pring, to Miss Branscombe, only daughter of J. Branscombe, esq. of Elmore, near Tiverton.

At Bishopsnympton, John Halse, esq. aged 75 years, to Miss Gregory, of Exford, aged 15.

The Rev. James Trego, of Exeter, Minister in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, to Miss Harriet Peacock, youngest daughter of George Peacock, esq. of Lyme, Dorset.

At Stoke Damarel, William Bedford, esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy, to Miss Fanshawe, third daughter of Robert F. esq. Commissioner of Plymouth-dock-yard.

Died.] At Drewsteignton, the Rev. Dr. Roberts.

At Horwood, near Barnstaple, John Dene, esq. 67.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Hudson, 90.

At Plymouth, Miss Beddeck, eldest daughter of R. B. esq. agent to the Royal Naval Hospital.—Lieutenant Robert Brown, commander of the Bienfaisant prison-ship.—Mr. Gibson, 75.—Mr. John Roachford.—Mr. Jessop, 39 years clerk in the Victualling Office of this port.

At Dartmouth, Harriet, the wife of Thomas Holdsworth Hunt, esq. late of Oporto.

At Barnstaple, Monniere Roch, esq. banker and merchant. He had been three times Mayor of that ancient corporation.—Mrs. Harris.

At Berry Pomeroy, Mr. W. Lane, jun. 28.

At Upton Cottage, William Cholwich Lear, esq. 51.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Leaper, wife of Mr. Samuel L.

At Exmouth, Miss Keelly, of Leeds, Yorkshire, 22.—Mrs. Turquand, wife of Thomas T. esq.

At Highweek, Samuel Segar, gent.

At Exeter, Mrs. Johnson.—Miss Parkins.—Mrs. Westaway, wife of Mr. W. junior.—Mrs.

—Mrs. Downman, wife of John D. esq.—Mrs. M. Browning, 92.—Mr. John Mardon.

At Berry, near Totness, Charlotte, only surving daughter of the late Thomas Newman, esq. of Bath.

CORNWALL.

A beautiful specimen of virgin gold was lately found in a tin stream-work in this county. It is about the length and thickness of a lady's little finger, though not regularly formed, and weighs above two ounces. Its intrinsic value is equal to nine guineas; but, as a specimen, it is invaluable; for though gold has been frequently found in our stream-works, and that in larger quantities perhaps than is generally known, this is unquestionably the largest and most beautiful specimen ever found in Cornwall.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Thomas Davies, master of the Spider sloop of war, to Miss Eliz. Daniell.

At Mylor, Mr. Nankivell, of the Townshend packet, to Miss Henrietta Bond.—Mr. Jolliffe, master of his Majesty's ship Experiment, to Miss Kitty Bond, of Falmouth.

At St. Breock, James Kempthorn, esq. son of Admiral K., to Miss Borlase, daughter of George B. esq. of Wadebridge.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Barnet Banfield, ship builder, to Miss Ann Nicholls, of the island of Trescow.

Mr. Henry John, Captain and adjutant of the Truro Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Tonkin, of St. Agnes.

Died.] At Lower St. Columb, John Clements, a fisherman, aged 102.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Sarah, Grenfell, relict of Mr. John G. merchant, 83.—Mr. W. H. Hayne.

At Penzance, Captain Macdonald, of the 95th or Rifle corps, 29. The primary cause of his dissolution, was the bursting of a blood vessel at the storming of Monte Video.—Mr. Benjamin Pidwell.

At Fowey, Miss Fortescue, daughter of William F. esq., late Major of the Cornwall Militia.—Nevil Norway, junior, esq. of the firm of Norway and Sons.—Mrs. Broad, wife of Mr. B. architect.

At Helston, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Richard T. formerly of the Angel Inn.

At Truro, Mrs. Share, of the Swan Inn.

At Trebyan, near Bodmin, Mr. John Cole, 65.

At Polruan, Miss Eliza May.

At Goldsithney, near Marazion, Mr. Thomas Gundry, 85.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. John Treffrey.

At Padstow, Mrs. Peter, relict of William P. esq. late of Harlyn, 83.

WALES.

Our intercourse with Russia being suspended, hemp and flax must necessarily advance in price; this then is the period of rendering us independent of that power with respect to these articles. The easiest, most effectual, and most profitable method of reclaiming the marsh lands in Wales would be by sowing hemp, which in a year or two, usually leaves the soil firm enough for potatoes, or even corn. The intelligent mind of R. Crawshay, esq. of Merthyr, has suggested the introduction of the system into Glamorganshire, and at the last Quarter Sessions for the county a subscription was commenced for supporting an experiment to the extent of 50 acres.

Married.] Charles Cumming, esq. one of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of T. P. esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Haverfordwest, Joseph Carne, esq. of Penzance, to Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Dr. T.

At Rushing, Mr. Hugh Owen, attorney, of Bala, to Miss Edwards, of Rhiwedog.

Died.] At Swansea, William Peter Calley, esq. second son of the late Thomas Brown C. esq. of Burderop-park, Wilts.—Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, at the Mackworth Arms, Mrs. Mansel, relict of the late Edward William Richard M. esq. of Stradey. She was daughter of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Mansel, Bart. sister and sole heiress of Sir Edward Joseph Shewen M.

At Brecon, in her 16th year, Miss Frances Deborah Cherry, second daughter of Mr. C. manager of the theatre there; a young lady of great promise.

At Rhos Llanerchrygog, near Wrexham, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow, aged 89. She had 17 children, 68 grand-children, and 36 great-grand children; in all 121. She was left a widow with a numerous train of infants, without any means of support but her own industry, and the assistance of her three eldest children, who all laboured hard at the loom, to maintain themselves and the younger branches. For the last thirty years she practised midwifery with great success and credit: in that space of time she assisted at the birth of 4680 children. She was ever ready to lend an assisting hand to support the drooping head, and ease the pillow of the afflicted. She died as she had lived, in peace with all mankind; and her friends will long bewail her loss.

At Presteigne, Radnorshire, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Smith, M. A. vicar of Stow, and of Norton, in Herefordshire. He held the former living upwards of 52 years, and died universally regretted by his parishioners and a numerous circle of friends.

At Llwynmadock, Breconshire, in his 69th year, Edward Thomas, esq. universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; by whose death the poor have to regret the loss of a liberal benefactor, and the public a zealous upright magistrate.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Convamore, county of Cork, Richard Maunsell, esq. to the Hon. Miss Catherine Hare, youngest daughter of Lord Ennismore.

Died.]

Died.] Near Cullybackey, Martha Hannah, aged 126 years. She was born near Dungannon; said she remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that she carried the victuals to the masons and carpenters who built Cullybackey meeting-house in 1727, she being then 45 years of age. She was married when she was an old maid, never had children, and enjoyed a constant state of good health. She was a little woman, measured last year four feet seven inches.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Of a decline, at the house of L. Mackintosh, esq. at Calcutta, Lieutenant E. S. Frissell, of the Bombay establishment, for several years assistant to Col. Close, the resident at Poonah. Mr. F. when almost a stripling, was selected from an inferior place in the army, by men of great sagacity and experience, to fill civil stations of such importance as are very seldom, in any country, bestowed on unpatronized youth. No man who knew him will deny that he well justified the choice. He had diligently studied the character of the inhabitants of India, and he thoroughly penetrated into the arts of their statesmen and negociators. He spoke correctly and fluently the general popular language of this country, and he possessed a competent knowledge of the Persian, which has almost ceased to be an Indian language, which, like the French in Europe, has become the dialect of ministers and courts, and without which a negociator scarcely escapes the reproach of vulgarity and ignorance. No part of oriental knowledge that is useful or practical was neglected by his sound and active understanding. He employed himself successfully in applying to the peculiar state of India the principles of that important science which explains the origin and distribution of national wealth. He followed the progress of this science, and was familiar with the most recent speculations of the economists of Europe. He even hoped, from the facts which he observed in India, to have illustrated some of the most difficult parts; the laws of exchange, the theory of money, and the intricate details of coinage. But though the structure of his mind, as well as the nature of his occupations, chiefly directed him towards those branches of oriental knowledge which are immediately referable to the business of life, he was by no means insensible to the allurements of those parts of the literature of the East, which are chiefly valuable as objects of liberal curiosity, and sources of elegant amusement: but he was fearful of devoting to them that large portion of time which the study of them exacts, lest they might impair his relish for the polite literature of the West; of which he never doubted the superiority, and which he valued and cultivated as the literature of that beloved country where he vainly hoped to have passed the larger portion of his life. He was employed in collecting materials for an Abridgment of the Mahratta History, which would have furnished the European historians with an useful model in the critical examination of authorities, in the selection of those facts which characterize the moral and political state of a country, and in the successful investigation of the causes of its prosperity or decay. All his projects of usefulness, and hopes of enjoyment, have now been cut short by an early death. He has left no memorial of what he was, or what he could have done; but he has left friends, some of whom in distant times and countries will occasionally devote a pensive moment to his memory. They will call to mind, with a melancholy pleasure, the excellent talents and endowments which have been slightly noticed here. But they will reflect more often, and with other feelings of pleasure, on his modesty and benevolence, his mild sincerity, his firm friendship, and inflexible integrity.

At Baturin, in the Ukraine, aged 61 years, William Statter, esq. a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire: than whom a better man in all the tenderest relations of life never existed. He was as much esteemed for the benevolence of his heart, his unaffected modesty, and the uncommon suavity of his manners, as he was distinguished by his mechanical ingenuity, and by his great ability and inflexible integrity in business; by the exercise of which talents he improved the extensive domains which he superintended, and thereby increased the immense revenues of the noble family of Razoumoffsky, not only beyond all former example, but far beyond expectation. But what to his feelings was a more satisfactory consequence of his management, was the effect it produced in ameliorating the condition of the many thousands of peasants under his direction. Thus did this excellent man, in a distant region, reflect credit upon his native country, and endear his memory to all who either lived under his influence, or enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a valuable fleet from Bengal and Madras, consisting of the following ships, under convoy of the Diadem man of war, Rear-Admiral Stirling, viz.—The Admiral Gardner, Lord Melville, Baring, Dover Castle, Devaynes, Tottenham, Union, Marchioness of Exeter, and the United Kingdom; and in our next Report, we shall give the particulars of their cargoes. The East India Company have declared for Sale, on the 8th of June, prompt the 2d of September following:

Bohea

Bohea Tea, 550,000lbs.; Congou and Campoi, 4,500,000lbs; Souchong and Pekoe, 500,000lbs.; Singlo and Twankay, 850,000lbs.; Hyson Skin, 100,000lbs.; Hyson, 300,000lbs.; being a total, including private trade, and prize of 6,500,000lbs.

The interruption of commercial intercourse with the Continents of Europe and America, has greatly affected the silk manufactory of this country, both by preventing the usual supply of the raw material from Italy, and by suspending the orders for the American market, for which silk goods, to the amount of upwards of 400,000l. per annum, were usually exported from this country. There is probably not at present a single bale of silk in London, in the hands of the merchants by whom it is usually imported; and what has been lately sold, has been at very advanced prices. The scarcity of Italian silk has directed the attention of the manufacturers more generally to the substitution of Bengal silk, which, with some further improvement in the culture, and an increase of the quantity imported, might soon render the trade independent of any other supply, except for a very few articles. This more general consumption of Bengal silk would be greatly promoted by the Company selling the whole in the state in which it arrives, leaving it to the manufacturers to organize such part as they found it to their advantage to convert into that state, by which means it would be applied to use much earlier. At the Company's late Sale, on the 5th of April, most of the skein silks sold at an advance from 70 to 100 per cent beyond the price of the October Sale; on the novi's, the advance was from 80 to 120 per cent.; the organzine sold from 52s. 7d. to 77s. 10d. per lb. The total quantity sold was 1003 bales of Bengal raw; 392 bales of privilege ditto; 192 of Bengal organzine; 14 of waste; and 487 of China; in the whole, 2088 bales. This supply affords great relief to the manufacturers, who, by the advanced price of their goods, are enabled to clear their warehouses of all the stock on hand, which in some instances was considerable; and when the present price of raw and thrown silk in this country comes to be generally known in Italy, there can be little doubt that some Italian silks will find their way to England from Sicily or Malta, even before the next sale at the India house. In the mean time, the profit on the late Sale will encourage the East India Company to pay every attention both to the quality and quantity of their Bengal silk; by which means, if this country retains its possessions in India, we might soon have little occasion for Italian silks. The mischief, therefore, which the anti-commercial decrees of Bonaparte are intended to do to this country, will in this instance be permanently felt only by his dependant kingdom of Italy.

According to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the West India trade, it appears that, on the 13th of July, 1807, the quantity of sugar in the warehouses at the West India dock, and that lying on board afloat, was 425,148 cwt. The market for this article continues dull, and rum is rather flat in the market: that of Jamaica sells at 4s. 9d to 6s. per gallon, and Leeward island Rum at 3s. to 4s. 3d. per gallon. Coffee is lower than it has been for a long time; ordinary sells from 54s. to 70s. per cwt. and the finest sort from 5l. 15. to 6l. 8s. The rigorous edicts of Bonaparte prevents the exportation of this article, which would nearly bring 100 per cent. profit in the French and Dutch markets at present, were it possible to export it thither. The public sales of West India produce have been very trifling this month. By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, and Co 295 Casks and Bags of Coffee, sold from 54s. to 110s. per cwt. By Messrs. Coles and Sons, 512 Casks and Bags of ditto, sold from 30s. to 115s. per cwt.

The market for wines continues very high, notwithstanding the arrival of six vessels from Oporto direct, and seven vessels more are hourly expected to arrive; in all, about 8000 pipes of port wine. When those come into the market, it may make some little alteration in the prices; but the quality of those wines will be very inferior to our last importations, as they principally consist of last year's vintage. There is no kind of doubt, but that the consumption of port wine has decreased in these kingdoms; and that, in consequence of the excessive heavy duties laid on by the late Mr. Pitt, by which the revenue must have been injured, as fully appears from the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto to Great Britain and Ireland, taken from the Oporto Shipping List, published there every year, which List we have been favoured with; and by it it appears, that in 1800 the shipping off was 53,511 pipes of wine to Great Britain and Ireland alone; and in 1806, only 37,902 pipes; leaving a deficiency of 15,509 pipes. Thus the people are burthened with a tax on that necessary article, without benefiting the state. To some of our readers, connected with Parliamentary affairs, we would recommend the lowering of duties on all kinds of wine, except French. The entire export of wines from Oporto to all countries, except these, did not exceed 300 pipes annually. The article of hemp, usually imported from Riga and Petersburgh, has risen, within a few months, from 63l. up to 92l. per ton! being the present price; and this article is likely still to get higher, unless the cultivation of it is encouraged by our Government all over the united kingdom. In Ireland, flax seed, usually imported from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. has got to an enormous price; and if the embargo continues in America, the linen trade of that country must be very much injured. However, we have pleasure in stating, that it is the intention of Parliament to grant a bounty to the growers of flax-seed; and this, we trust, will remedy the evil.

COURSE

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	April 5.	April 12	April 15.
Hamburgh.	34 6	34 6 ..	34 6 ..
Altona .. .	34 7	34 7 ..	34 7 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..
Paris	23 13	24	24 ....
Leghorn...	49¼	49¼	49¼ ....
Naples ...	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	65	65	65 ....
Dublin	10¼	10 .. .	10¼ ....

Agio of Bank of Holland 6½ per cent.

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l 10s. to 6l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 15s. to 7l. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. 10s. to 10l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 13th of April, 1808, is 36s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in April, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 635l. dividing 40l. per share, per annum, clear of the Property Tax.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. with the half yearly dividend of 4l. per share.—Grand Junction, 92l. to 93l.—Grand Junction Loan (not optional) 8l. per cent.—Trent and Mersey Navigation Bonds, 10 per cent. Discount.—Derby Canal, 94l.—Croydon, 55l.—Ellesemere, 54l.—Grand Surrey, 45l.—Huddersfield, 17l. to 19l.—Kennet and Avon, original shares, 22l.—West India Dock 143l. 10s. to 149l. per cent.—London Dock, 109l.—Globe Insurance, 111l.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 110l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. per cent.—West India ditto, 147l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 111l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, from 5s. to 7s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, from 55l to 60l. per share premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium.—South London Water Works, 56l to. 60l. per share premium.—Golden Lane Brewery, 75l. per share.—Weston-street or Southwark Brewery, 20l. per share.—London Institution, 85 Guineas per share.—Commercial Road, 116l. per share.—Eagle Insurance, 5s. per share premium

During last year 6,240 ships cleared the Sound duties. Of this number 3,387 came from the North Sea; viz. 648 Danish, 664 Swedish, 142 Prussian, 47 Pappenburgh, 13 Hamburgh, 21 Rostock, 9 Lubeck, 65 Russian. 102 American, 22 Portuguese and 1559 English. 2851 came from the Baltic, viz 564 Danish, 715 Swedish, 125 Prussian, 52 Pappenburgh, 13 Hamburgh, 82 Oldenburgh, 25 Bremen, 21 Rostock, 4 Lubeck, 54 Russian, 102 American, 22 Portuguese, and 1073 English. In 1805, 11,537 ships cleared the Sound duties, and in 1806, 7,140.

Within the last six months, a very considerable fall has taken place in the price of copper. This is ascribed to the great success of the Ross Island Mining Company, at Killarney, in Ireland, where there has been raised and sent to England, during the last year, no less than 73,284 cwt. of copper ore. This is to be considered as one of the many and growing advantages resulting from the political union of the two islands.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IF a curious inquirer would make out a bill of mortality of the botanical publications that have appeared, or were intended to appear, periodically; he would find that a great number of them, after having blushed for a while unseen met their untimely fate, with scarcely a hope even of having their ephemeral existence mentioned by some future synonymist. The Botanical Magazine has, in the last month's number, completed its twenty-seventh Volume. Stout and vigorous as it stands before us, and fully arrived at the period of manhood, we make no scruple to congratulate it, as having steered clear of those symptoms of decline which regularly endanger the youthful days of such publications, and have proved fatal to so many. Thus happily arrived at years of discretion, the Botanical Magazine, (we suggest it at the risk of being pronounced morose, captious, critics) might as well give up those sentimental mottos, which, though perfectly innocent in themselves, appear to be out of place in the title pages of a work not intended to record the intrigues of the vegetable world. The number before us contains, 1. Andromeda *coriacea*. Jacquin mistook this for the *mariana* of Linnæus, and Willdenow, of course, preserved Jacquin's synonym to that species, which, as Dr. Sims justly observes, is very different from it. 2. A species of Veratrum, the letter press to which will be given in a future number. 3. Lachenalia *quadricolor*. β. Comes but

but too near the variety of *tricolor*, (No. 1020.) It is recognized by Mr. Gawler as the var. a of *tricolor* of Hort. Kew. and he suspects it to be a hybrid offspring of the original *tricolor* of the Bot Mag. and *quadricolor*, No. 588; but if so, why is the latter of the supposed parents only introduced among the synonyms? 4. A very characteristic figure of Gladiolus *tristis* β. also figured by Salisbury under the name of *concolor*. The specific character contains a very accurate and complete description. 5. Podalyria *tinctoria*. Though this species, which was by Linnæus and other botanists described as a Sophora, has been in the Chelsea garden before 1759, it is by no means a common plant; nor has it been often figured. There is, however, besides the miserable one of Lamarck quoted by Dr. Sims, a very good one in Ehret's plants published by Trew, which has escaped the wonted vigilance of the Doctor; another is in Meerburg's icones, but this appears dubious. An error of the press (*racemotis* instead of *racemis*) renders the specific character here given very ambiguous. 6. Linum *trigynum*. An exquisite figure of that beautiful plant, likewise given in Exotic Botany and the Botanist's Repository. Queries: is it exactly the same with Hardwicke's plant figured by Smith? is it a good Linum? does it belong to the same natural order with it? 7. Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*; a new variety of this polymorphous species with spotted flowers. Dr. Sims calls it *guttata*, a name added for the convenience of cultivators, and which may be used as a specific denomination by those who like species better than varieties.

Of the Paradisus Londinensis, which did not come to us last month, we have two numbers before us, both of them far from being inelegant: the first begins with a new genus from the south west coast of North America, named by Mr. Salisbury *Hookera*, after Mr. Hooker the painter of the Paradisus. Mr. S. accuses Dr. Smith of having alluded to this plant in his Introduction to Botany, where the stamina are said to be considered as petals, and these as countenancing Jussieu's idea that the perianthium of all monocotyledonous plants should be called a calyx. Being possessed perhaps of still less data than Mr. S. to prove that the author of the above work had the same plant in view, we can form no opinion of the justness of the observation, nor whether Dr. Smith's plant should be referred to the Asphodeli or the Narcissi. Mr. S. avails himself of this opportunity to express his regret to dissent so often from his antagonist respecting the affinity of plants; of which discrepancy, the plant in question, Agapanthus, and Sowerbæa are given as examples. All we have to remark upon this is, that the monocotyledonous plants are as yet so unsettled, and the fundamental principles of their classification so arbitrary, that partial and desultory observations on single genera and their affinities to each other, are of no avail, and disputes about them, in the present state of things, must be considered as *de lana caprina*. We are persuaded that Mr. S's. acumen and genius for observation, if guided by love of truth and science alone, will do much in forwarding the cause in which he is engaged as champion of the natural orders; but we also know, that a much safer way for him to obtain his end, and likewise a more honourable and lasting niche in the temple of Flora, would be, to proceed more cooly and less dogmatically in matters of vegetable affinity; nor would it be amiss if Mr. S. in order to enable botanists to judge of the merit of his ideas, would present them with a systematic view of his discoveries in this field of our science, before he pronounce his oracular dogmas, especially in a publication which we suppose is not on that score "honored with the sanction" of the ladies and gentlemen whose names figure on the wrapper, nor by that of any other subscriber. After having assigned their respective places to the above mentioned three genera, Mr. S. at the risk of being laughed at, as he himself apprehends, boldly ventures into the slippery field of geological enquiry, and sweeps away whole orders of plants along with the strata whereon they grew; to accomplish which he avails himself of the "convulsion called the deluge." Too grave to laugh at this strange conjecture, (which its author flatters himself will be strengthened by the discoveries of future generations!) we shook our wigs in humble doubt that such a phenomenon could ever have taken place, till it occurred to us that it might perhaps have happened at the time when another learned botanist, at Berlin, undertook to sever New Holland from the Cape of Good Hope, and North America from Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands. But to return to Hookera: it is a very handsome hexandrous genus, and Mr. Hooker might have reason to be proud of it (as in fact of any other genus,) if it were still considered honorable to be thus distinguished. We are informed that a paper of Dr. Smith's has lately been read before the Linnean Society descriptive of a new moss named Hookera, after an excellent British cryptogamist. We have not heard which of them will probably be the successful candidate; nor can we, in case any difficulty should arise, recommend to one of the parties the new French fashion of translating the name into Greek; there being already an *Ancistrum*. 2. Cephaëlis *pedunculatis*; both figure and description are very perfect. This new species of Cephaëlis, characterized principally by its large carinated stipules and long peduncle of the capitulum of small white flowers, is a native of Sierra Leone, and cultivated in the garden of the Comtesse de Vandes. The observations of Mr. S. on the unwarranted liberties which Schreber and Willdenow have taken with the Jussieu-Aubletian genera, are extremely just. 3. Correa *cotinifolia*, the C. *alba* of all other writers. Mr. S. informs us that he has given the plant another name, because the petals are never entirely white; and his two varieties are: α *petalis fere albis*, β. *petalis intus carneis*; to which we add the variety γ. *petalis plane albis*.

The

The last month's number of the Paradisus wants the figure of the proud *Abroma* which will be delivered next month, till when we shall defer our notice of that number.

The present number of the Botanist's Repository contains, 1. The great Torch Thistle, Cactus *hexagonus*; with a miniature representation of the plant, which was seventeen feet high. 2. Pæonia *anomala*. A native of most parts of Siberia; besides the one here given, we know no other decent figure of this plant, but that of Murray in the Commentaria Gottingensia. We are here informed that its roots are eaten by the Mongolian Tartars *as vegetables!* 3. Cynanchum *mucronatum*. A new species introduced by Lord Seaforth from Trinidad, and cultivated by Mr. Lambert. The mucronated leaves are not peculiar to this species. 4. Astragalus *villosus*. Seeds of this plant, a hardy perennial shrub, were sent to Mr. Swainson of Twickenham, from Vienna under the name of A. *exscapus*, which often acquires a stem by culture. We are, however, more inclined to take it for a variety of A. *Dasyanthus* Pall. with red stem, which is also sometimes found nearly stemless, a circumstance which approximates it to *exscapus*, with which it has several characters in common. 5. Protea *imbricata*, a very good figure taken from a specimen in Mr. Hibbert's collection.

We are sorry that ought which we have said should have occasioned any painful feelings to the highly respected president of the Linnean Society.* Upon an impartial and unprejudiced reconsideration of what we have said, upon the subject of the unhappy broils between him and Mr. Salisbury, we cannot think that there is any "injustice in our remarks," nor do we believe that the Doctor himself could have thought them unjust, had he perused the number of the Paradisus Londinensis, which gave occasion to them. The dispute between these learned botanists upon the subject of the Smithia *sensitiva*, lies in a very small compass. In a former number of the Paradisus, Mr. Salisbury had claimed the honour of dedicating this plant to Dr. Smith, not without making at the same time a somewhat malicious application of the name to its worthy prototype. In his introduction to Botany the Doctor took occasion to observe, that it was Mr. Dryander who named this plant, and quoted the authority of Mr. Salisbury himself, who in his Prodromus horti, had positively attributed it to that source. In the number of the Paradisus, which came under our notice in the Magazine for February last, (not January as erroneously quoted by Dr. Smith,) Mr. Salisbury still asserted, that to him alone was owing the application of the name of Smithia *sensitiva*, but that in order to enhance the honour to his friend, he had prevailed on Mr. Dryander to allow him to make use of his name, as one of higher authority in the botanical world. In our report we considered this as an intelligible explanation of the whole business, whilst at the same time we condemned Mr. Salisbury for divulging the secret. Dr. Smith may have reasons for demurring, but to us, Mr. Salisbury's explanation appeared satisfactory, and in no respect derogatory to the character of the president, for whom we entertain a sincere regard.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

March.

Winter still ling'ring on the verge of spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back.

THE weather, for the first six days of this month, was mild and pleasant. On the 7th the wind changed to the east, in which quarter it continued till the 19th, when it became southerly. During this time, we had no rain; but from the 19th to the 22nd, there was a considerable fall of wet. The wind then changed to the east again, where it continued till the end of the month; the weather dry and cold, as before.

March 8. The water *Cinicles* appear in ponds and ditches, skaiting about on the surface in pursuit of prey.

March 10. The ivy-leaved Veronica, (*Veronica hederæfolia*) and the barren Strawberry, (*Fragaria vesca*) are in flower. The goosebery and elder trees are beginning to put forth their leaves.

I this day remarked for the first time, the jumping garden spider (*aranea senica* of Linnæus) upon sunny walls in the gardens.

Rooks and crows are beginning to build their nests.

March 16. The vernal whitlow grass (*Draba verna*) is in flower, and now makes a pretty appearance on the sides of dry banks.

The horse ants, (*Formica herculanea*) appear abroad in great numbers near their nests. They are employed in conveying bits of sticks, straws, dry grass, &c. into their retreats. That these little creatures are able to drag along such weights as we frequently observe, is really wonderful; and their perseverance, in many cases, after numberless disappointments, ex-

* See a Letter from Dr. Smith at the beginning of the last number of the Monthly Magazine.

tremely

tremely pleasing. The consequence of the latter is that they seldom fail, in the end, of accomplishing the particular object they are engaged upon. How useful a lesson do they in this respect, as well as in their unremitted industry, afford to mankind!

Turkies lay their eggs.

March 18. The atherines (*Atherina hespetus* of Linnæus) or Southampton smelts, as they are called in this county, have been caught earlier this year than usual. I this day saw some that were offered for sale; and upon enquiry, I find that these fish have been upon the coast for several days past.

The roach and dace are employed in depositing their spawn.

Primroses are in flower. Ivy berries begin to drop.

March 23. Buzz-flies (*bombylius medius*) are to be seen flying about sunny banks and hedges. The lesser periwinkle, (*vinca minor*) the hollow-rooted fumitory (*Fumaria cava*), and the solid rooted fumitory (*Fumaria solida*) are in flower.

March 25. The eggs of both ducks and geese begin to be hatched.

The leaves of the currant tree appear; and the March marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*) are in flower.

March 31. Seven swallows were this day observed. But they seem, in some measure, to have mistaken their season, and to have arrived too early, for their number did not much increase till about the middle of April. Indeed the weather is as cold for them as I ever recollect it at this season.

Vegetation has hitherto been much impeded in consequence of the easterly winds. The fruit trees are more backward, in their blooming, than they have been known for several years past. This, however, is considered favourable rather than otherwise, as it is probable when the warm weather commences, that the spring will be so far advanced that there will be no night frosts severe enough to injure them.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE cold easterly winds, attended with rain, snow, and sleet, which have prevailed during the most part of the month, have been very unfriendly to the progress of vegetation, in consequence of which every thing is in an unusually backward state, many sorts of field crops having made scarcely any advance. The grass lands, even in those districts which are the most favourable to that sort of husbandry, are in a very backward condition having but little of that fine green appearance which is usual at this season, the crops must of course be late in being cut for hay. The same causes have likewise been far from favourable to the rape, tare, rye, and other similar crops, cultivated as early spring cattle food, which last month promised well, should the weather have been suitable for them.

All these circumstances have contributed with various others to render the keep of all sorts of stock extremely scarce, and consequently high in value, which has had the tendency of keeping store cattle of most sorts much lower in price than would otherwise have been the case, while the effect in respect to fattened stock has been that of raising it much higher.

The turnip crops, and those of the thousand headed cabbage, which has lately become more extensively cultivated as a cattle crop, have, however, perhaps this season held out better than usual as articles of cattle food.

From the continued frosts and dryness of the last month, and that which preceded it, the tillage lands have scarcely ever worked in a more perfect manner, those spring crops which have been already put into the soil, having had the most complete preparation. Even on the heavy descriptions of land this has been the case, especially where the beneficial practice of laying them well up in the autumn has been had recourse to. The crops of oats, barley, peas, and others of the spring kind have been already put in on a very considerable breadth of land in many arable districts.

The stocks of wheat in the country are in most situations considerable, though the corn markets have not been lately so fully supplied, in consequence of which, the sales have been more brisk, and at somewhat higher prices. White peas are rather lower, but beans of both sorts have looked up. The current prices at the Corn Exchange, on the 25th instant were these:

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.
Wheat	47	62	72	0	Beans	52	58
Fine ditto		73	76	0	Tick ditto.....	50	55
Rye		44	48	0	Oats	32	36	39
Barley		43	48	6	Pollard		40	41
Malt		65	75	0	Rape Seed per last....		34	37
White Peas		158	168	0	Fine Flour		55	60
Grey ditto.....		50	55	0	Second		50	55

The

The demand for fat stock of most descriptions has been greater during the present month than in our last. In the Smithfield market, on the 25th, beef was rather lower; mutton, veal, and pork, much the same, but lamb dearer.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	10	to	5	6
Mutton	5	0	to	5	6
Veal	7	0	to	8	9
Pork	5	6	to	7	0
Lamb	6	0	to	8	0

Beasts	1,850
Sheep and Lambs	13,000
Calves	140
Pigs	250

In the Haymarket, on the 25th, the prices were rather on the advance.

Haymarket.

Hay	5	0	0	to	6	16	6
Straw	2	0	0	to	2	6	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30. April 13. Wind N. W.
Lowest 29.44. April 22. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 45-hundredths of an inch. { On the 18th the mercury stood at 30, but at the same hour the next day it had fallen to 29 55.

Thermometer.

Higheft 66°. April 14. Wind N. W.
Loweft 25°. April 2. Wind N. W.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 11°. { In the middle of the day on the 17th, the mercury was at 51°, but at the same hour on the 18th, it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain this month is equal to 1.53 inches in depth.

Few winters that we recollect have lasted so long as the present. We usually expect at this season a long series of cold winds from the east by the north; but they have lasted longer than common this spring, if spring on this day (April 27) it can yet be called. Every thing on the north side of the metropolis is very backward, and there is scarcely the appearance of foliage on the hedges, or even the gardens. During the month, the thermometer has frequently been as low as 30°, once at 25°, once at 26°, and three times as low as 28°. The average heat of the whole month has been nearly 42°. It has been ascertained, in a former volume of this work, under the article "Learned Societies," that vegetation never proceeds at a temperature less than 40°. Hence we easily account for the small progress of spring, when the average temperature for this month is less than 42°, and for the last it was lower than 40°: for the two months, the true average is 40°.5 exactly. By letters from Yorkshire, grievous complaints are made of the coldness of the weather, and of the almost perpetual falls of snow and hail, which have done much serious damage. It will be recollected that on the 19th, the Tuesday in Easter week, we had a continued fall of very heavy snow, for several hours.

Astronomical Anticipations.

There are two eclipses this month, but both are invisible to us: the first May 10, an eclipse of the moon, which to some parts of the earth will be total; the second, an eclipse of the sun, May 25. We will put down the times of the commencement and duration, and it may afford our younger readers an entertaining problem for the globes, to find to what part of the earth these eclipses are visible. On the 10th, the commencement of the eclipse is at 5h. 56m. in the morning: beginning of total darkness 6h. 54m. which will last little more than an hour and a half, and the eclipse will end 9h. 26m. On the 25th of May, the sun is eclipsed, at our 11h. 19m. in the morning, but invisible to Europe, on account of the moon's too great south latitude. After what we have said, our readers will not need to be informed, that the full moon is on the 10th, at about midway, between 5h. 26m. and 9h. 26m. or 39 minutes past seven in the morning: and new moon is at the precise time of the eclipse on the 25th. On the 1st, the clock is 3′ 4″ after the sun, and it increases till the 14th and 15th, when it is 3′ 58″; it then declines, and on the 31st, the clock is only 2′ 44″ behind the sun.

ERRATA.

In this Number, page 257, line 4, for *bave*, read *leave*.
In No. 109, page 198, second col. line 1, for *glares*, read *glances*.